

TOMORROW

Times past
Philip Howard
recounts what Queen
Victoria, and others,
thought of *The Times*
The chalet girls
Will Fyona
French-Leave
meet Peter Perfect
on the piste at Verbier?
Open all hours
Sunday shopping
and the move
towards a
seven-day society
Bombay duck
Report on the
second day's play
in the First Test
with India

Portfolio

The Times Portfolio competition prize of £2,000 was shared between seven winners yesterday. Mr Jolyon Hankinson of London; Mr Edward Ambler of Hemel Hempstead, Herts; Mr Brian Hall of Droitwich, Worcs; Mr Alfred Danfield of Bristol; Jennifer Jeffs of London; Mr Will Molloy of London and Mr John Hopson of Aberdeen. Each receives £285.70p. Portfolio list page 20. How to play, back page Information Service.

Cut-price aid scheme for regions

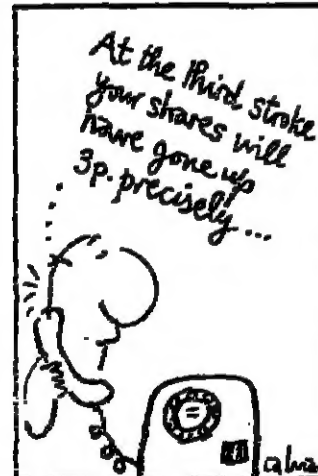
The Government announced cuts in regional aid as part of a new package of measures to concentrate aid on the worst industrial blackspots and limit the money spent on each new job. The Opposition said the scheme was a euphemism for cuts in jobs, factories and regional responsibility. Page 2

Urgent appeal by FitzGerald

Before presiding over next week's Dublin summit, Dr Garret FitzGerald is flying to Paris, Bonn and Rome to urge a solution to the EEC wage problems blocking Spanish and Portuguese entry. Page 8

Defence threat

Proposals put to President Reagan call for a cut in defence spending to reduce the US federal deficit. Page 21



Arafat visit off

Mr Yasser Arafat's visit to Britain is now definitely off. Guarantees over the issue of a visa for the PLO leader were not forthcoming. Arafat drama, page 6

England toil

England were 190 for eight after the first day of the first Test against India in Bombay. Edmonds was top scorer on 48. Page 26

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Letters: On embryo research, from Professor M. C. Macnaughton, and others; student grants, from Mr Giles Radice, MP, and others
Leading articles: Pressures on courts
Features, pages 11, 14

A new kind of unity needed for Britain: Disunity among French Communists; Unity or union in the European Community; Profile of BBC's Michael Grade Books, pages 12, 13
James Fenton reviews Roy Strong; Stuart Evans on Joseph Heller and David Plante
Obituary, page 16
Dr Joshua Bierer, Arvid Yansons
Gas efficiency, pages 17-19
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TUC to put out peace feelers to coal board

● The TUC is working towards bringing the National Coal Board and the miners' union together for a new round of talks in the near future.
● A High Court judge told the miners' union that its £8m assets have been traced and that it could not escape "the day of reckoning"

● The NUM is asking a Luxembourg court to lift the order freezing £4.63m of its assets but the sequestrators will claim rights to the money.
● The Bishop of Doncaster said the miners' union was not "the enemy within" and that strikers were mostly decent, and fighting for something that mattered Page 2

By David Felton, Labour Correspondent

The TUC was last night setting a path toward bringing together the National Coal Board and the miners' union for fresh negotiations to end the 38-week strike over pit closures. Senior TUC leaders believe that there could be a basis for the first direct talks between the two sides for a month, although the timing of an approach to the board is sensitive and is unlikely to happen in the immediate future. Miners' leaders and their left wing supporters left yesterday's meeting of the TUC General Council at Congress House heartened by a display of at least superficial unity behind the National Union of Mineworkers after fears that divisions might be opened at the meeting over calls for a distancing from the strike by some right-wing leaders.

It was suggested that the slowing down in the numbers of strikers returning to work had relieved some pressure on the NUM. However, the next four weeks are seen as critical, with militants arguing that after Christmas they can look forward to power cuts in the spring. Moderates on the general council will maintain their pressure for the NUM to agree to fresh talks, at which they would be asked to show some flexibility in their policy of outright opposition to pit closures.

Mr Norman Willis, TUC general secretary, said after-

wards: "We are not proposing at the moment to approach the National Coal Board, but we are sounding out in all directions". Some senior TUC figures are thought to favour an approach to the Government, probably through the Department of Energy but miners' leaders are reluctant to agree and recent statements by the Prime Minister have convinced the TUC that it would be fruitless now.

An early meeting between the TUC and the NUM will be held, possibly tomorrow, when Department of Employment figures released yesterday show that 15.4 million working days were lost in the coal industry between January and October, out of a total 18.5 million days lost nationally through strikes.

There could also be a meeting between Congress House leaders and officials of European trade unions in an attempt to block foreign coal that is arriving in Britain in large quantities.

Reservations of some right-wing union leaders, including Mr John Lyons of the power engineers and Mr Leif Mills of the bank staff union, about the NUM's tactics were voiced at yesterday's meeting, although their criticism received virtually no support.

The TUC did, however, make clear that it would play no direct role in negotiations. A forum for such a meeting could

Union's day of reckoning will come, says judge

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

A High Court judge said yesterday that the "day of reckoning" would come for the National Union of Mineworkers, who have £8 million assets that nearly all have been traced and frozen in foreign bank accounts. Mr Justice Nicholls, who ordered sequestrators to seize the union's funds after they refused to pay a £200,000 fine for contempt, was told that £4.63m had been frozen in a Luxembourg bank account £2.78m in Dublin and £503,000 which had been traced to Switzerland was being frozen. The union is fighting to lift the orders freezing funds in Dublin and Luxembourg, where it will today appeal in court. But Mr Justice Nicholls said yesterday that he wanted to make it plain that all legal costs around the world would come from the union's own funds. The greater

the expense the sequestrators were put to, the greater the sum payable from the funds.

"The opposition being mounted by the NUM in the courts of other countries is only adding to the bill which will be payable by the union", he said.

Mr Justice Nicholls made his comment after Mr Howard Page, counsel for the four sequestrators from the accountants Price Waterhouse, had given a progress report to the court. Three weeks ago he reported that they had seized only £8,174, but had traced and frozen the £2.78 million in Dublin.

He said that some £4 million transferred from Dublin to New York frozen had been traced by various routes to Luxembourg where it was in an account

under the names of Mr Trevor and Mr Stephen Huddell, respectively the union's head of administration and chief finance officer. Neither were NUM trustees.

He said that the two men had travelled to Luxembourg this week to try and remove the money, but were unable to, because of the freeze order.

In Switzerland, proceedings were pending to achieve the same result and freeze the money there, which was in the names of Mr Arthur Scargill, the union's president, Mr Michael McCahey, the vice-president, Mr Peter Heathfield, the general secretary.

The union will today attempt to have lifted the attachment order which has frozen some £4.63m of its assets in a Luxembourg bank account.

Expulsion vote defies Kinnock

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

Mr Neil Kinnock received a setback yesterday on his return from Moscow when Labour's ruling National Executive Committee voted, against his wishes, not to confirm the expulsion from the party of a Militant Tendency supporter whose local party had wanted his rejection. The far left was jubilant last night after the NEC had decided, by 14 votes to 13, against expelling Mr Brychan Davies, aged 22, an unemployed former miner, despite the recommendation of his Rhondda constituency party, which had been unhappy about his activities including selling the *Militant* newspaper.

Mr Dennis Skinner, left-wing MP for Bolsover, described the

decision as "a watershed" in the fight against expulsions. The recommendation was upheld by the party's appeals and mediation committee this month. But the left moved yesterday to overturn it, and Mr Kinnock was deserted in the vote by several members upon whose support he could not normally count, including Mr John Evans and Mr Alex Kitson.

The issue now returns to the appeals committee, which is dominated by the centre-right. Some of its members, angry about the decision, vowed last night not to let the issue drop and instead to launch a new, wider, investigation into Militant's activities. The NEC also decided yesterday, in a move to bind the

party closer to the National Union of Mineworkers, to convene another meeting between the party leaders, including Mr Kinnock and his deputy, Mr Roy Hattersley, and Mr Arthur Scargill, the NUM president and his colleagues.

The meeting will take place after Friday's crucial rally at Stoke-on-Trent when Mr Kinnock and Mr Scargill will share a platform.

Mr Kinnock returned to face conflicting opinions within his shadow cabinet over whether he should discipline the 30 left-wing MPs who staged an outright demonstration of defiance in the Commons last week, resulting in a sitting's being abandoned.

Peking date for Thatcher on Hong Kong

By Henry Stanhope, Diplomatic Correspondent

Mrs Margaret Thatcher will fly to Peking to sign the Anglo-Chinese agreement on Hong Kong next month, then stop off for talks with President Reagan on her way home. The historic signing ceremony in Peking's Great Hall of the People is strictly speaking, still subject to parliamentary approval of the draft agreement during the next two weeks. But no one seriously expects the "Nos" to have it in the debates in the Commons and Lords despite serious

concern over parts of the draft. The Prime Minister, accompanied by the Foreign Secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, will visit Peking between December 18 and 20 and will also have talks with her host Mr Zhao Ziyang, the Prime Minister, and other leaders of

the Chinese People's Republic. Mrs Thatcher and her party will then travel to Hong Kong on December 20 to see the Governor, Sir Edward Youde and the Prime Minister will address a joint meeting of the colony's executive and legislative councils. It will be her first return to

China and Hong Kong since her famous visit five years ago which initiated the talks over the colony's future. The draft agreement which was initiated two months ago transfers Hong Kong to Chinese rule in 1997, but also provides for the territory's lifestyle to remain unchanged for 50 years.

An assessment report on Hong Kong people's reaction to the draft agreement will be published in the form of a White Paper today. It is expected to reflect their broad approval, but also serious concern over some aspects of the agreement.

Unofficial members of the executive and legislative councils will raise these concerns with Mrs Thatcher in London next week. Hong Kong deal, page 8

First time investors join last minute shares rush

Quick profits in prospect for Telecom 'army'

By Jonathan Davis, Business Correspondent



Flying start: An applicant races through the city to beat the deadline, with 30 seconds to go

The Government's new army of private shareholders looks certain to be offered the chance of a substantial quick profit next week when the first dealings in British Telecom shares begin on the stock market.

The record-breaking £3,900 million Telecom share offer closed yesterday morning, having been comfortably oversubscribed. It clearly achieved the Government's target of attracting a wide popular response from first time investors.

As the task of counting, sorting and processing the flood of applications got under way in earnest last night, the Government and its merchant bank advisers, Kleinwort Benson, were studiously refraining from public statement about the level of response.

Mr David Clementi, a director of Kleinwort Benson, would only say: "It is clear that we have got a large number of shareholders. We also undoubtedly have a large number of applications from people who have never owned shares before".

The final tally may not be announced until the weekend, when the Government will also announce the basis on which shares are to be allocated. Reliable sources said last night however that the number of applications was expected to be in excess of 2 million, with investors putting in for at least twice the number of shares on offer.

Dealings in the shares start officially next Monday, and stockbrokers were predicting last night that they could start changing hands at 20p above the 130p issue price.

As investors have so far only had to pay 50p as a first instalment on their shares, the potential profit for those who decide to sell immediately could be as high as 40 per cent.

Those who sell early will lose the right to the free telephone rebates and bonus shares which the Government has offered as an inducement to those buying the shares.

The Telecom share offer - the latest and by far the largest in the Government's privatization programme - formally closed at 10am yesterday.

Banks in the City and around the country opened their doors early to receive applications, and there was the expected last minute rush of investors submitting share forms.

For two hours yesterday there was a steady stream of people hurrying through the six main receiving banks in the City. At Lloyds Bank in Moorgate, for example, would-be investors were passing

Continued on back page, col 6

Third of skillcentres may close

By Barrie Clements, Labour Reporter

The Manpower Services Commission yesterday announced proposals to close 29 out of 87 skillcentres, with the loss of 950 jobs, by 1986.

Most of the posts will go through a programme of voluntary redundancy, but a considerable proportion of 300 "industrial grade" non-staff employees could be made compulsorily redundant.

The MSC argues that the reduction in the number of centres would be mitigated by the creation of a new 300-strong team of mobile instructors, compared with a current complement of fewer than 20.

The plan will have to go before the nine-strong commission of December 13, when it will also be discussing fresh proposals for a reduction in the Jobcentre network.

It is open to question whether either suggestion will win the approval of the commission, three of whose members are nominated by the TUC, three by the CBI and three of whom are independent.

The Society of Civil and Public Servants yesterday described the plans as a "national scandal" and pledged that their members would be lobbying commission members before the meeting.

Mr Julian Dodds, national officer of the union, added that if the MSC went ahead with the cuts, there would be industrial action in an attempt to make the proposals "unworkable".

He pointed out that the total figure of redundancies was likely to exceed 1,000 and that the axe would fall on centres in areas of most need.

The commission added: "These changes, together with intensive programmes of practical development, marketing and staff training, will enable the agency to provide more up-to-date, relevant and flexible training in every part of the country at more competitive prices."

Continued on back page, col 6

Tory MPs expect grants climbdown

By Anthony Bevin, Political Correspondent

Conservative MPs are increasingly confident of a government retreat on student grants after more than 90 backbenchers signed two Commons motions criticizing the £39 million increase in contributions from wealthier parents.

One of the motions was sponsored by four members of the backbench 1922 Committee executive, and the strongest cross-section of Tory backbench opinion and experience that it is possible to imagine.

Sir Keith Joseph is to meet Conservative backbenchers to discuss the change next Wednesday and he is expected to take a Commons battering on the subject in education questions on Tuesday.

But the Secretary of State gave no hint of a climbdown last night, when he delivered a defiant defence of his cut in Bristol.

He told a meeting of parents with children at independent schools that most of the savings

would be switched to support scientific research and improve university laboratories.

Sir Keith said: "I believe we had our priorities right. Students will still be a privileged minority in our society, but they cannot be insulated from the economic facts of life."

Thousands of students brought parts of London to a standstill last night with a torchlight demonstration against the grant cuts.

Waterloo Bridge and Westminster Bridge were cordoned off. The National Union of Students estimated that 30,000 demonstrators gathered in Jubilee Gardens. Later they tried to lobby Parliament but were stopped by the police. Police said that between 500 and 700 hundred students gathered outside Downing Street and 50 arrests were made.

London protest, page 2
Geoffrey Smith, page 5
Leading article and letters, page 15

Midland to offer free banking

By Richard Thomson and Peter Wilson-Smith

Midland Bank is poised to become the first of the four big clearing banks to offer free banking services on its £3.5 million current accounts. The Midland is expected to announce the move today, as well as plans to open some of its branches on Saturdays.

Many of the smaller street banks have successfully attracted new customers over the last few years by offering free banking on all accounts which remain in credit. The Midland is expected to adopt the same approach levying charges.

This will be seen as a challenge to the other three main clearing banks which have recently tended to move in the opposite direction.

Free banking will be the latest in a series of recent moves by the Midland to attract more customers and deposits on its retail banking side.

Dole wins top job in Senate

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

Senator Robert Dole of Kansas, a potential 1988 Republican presidential candidate, was yesterday elected Senate majority leader to succeed Senator Howard Baker.

He beat four rivals in a fierce fight for the coveted post, one of the most influential in Washington. His election starts a scramble between Senate conservatives and liberals for the chairmanship of the finance committee, which Mr Dole has held for four years.

The committee will set the economic priorities for the Senate during President Reagan's second term. The senior member is Senator Robert Packwood, a liberal who has opposed the President's policies in the past.

Senator Dole, aged 61, and a former vice-presidential candidate, won on the fourth ballot. Senator James McClure, a conservative from Idaho, was eliminated on the first; Senator Pete Domenici of New Mexico, chairman of the budget, fell at the second hurdle.

The third round accounted for Senator Richard Lugar of Indiana whom some observers had expected to emerge as the compromise candidate. He is expected to take over the foreign relations committee although the right-wing Senator Jesse Helms is the senior man there.

The final ballot was between Senator Dole and Senator Ted Stevens of Alaska, the Senate whip.

Mr Dole, considered intelligent, moderate and independent, often led the group of Republican senators which opposed the White House on its budget packages. Man in the news and Kirkpatrick's future, page 8

The Importance of being Graham's

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Dog owners may pay £10 under Government's plan for realistic licence fee

By Hugh Clayton

Dog owners may have to pay as much as £10 for dog licences from 1986, although the fee will be cut by a halfpenny next year.

The imminent abolition of the 5p coin means that the Government can no longer charge the fee first imposed more than 100 years ago, which began at 7s 6d and has continued at the same rate under the decimal system. Ministers have decided that 77p is no longer a realistic charge, especially as it now costs more than £3 million a year to collect licence payments that add up to less than £1 million.

"The dog-licensing regime in Great Britain is now absurd", the Government said in a consultative document issued yesterday. It pointed out that during 10 years of reports and recommendations governments had shied away from tackling an issue that arouses furious passions.

Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary

of State for the Environment, and the owner of a golden retriever called Judy, did not declare an interest. But he did not handle the document either.

He left the Government's cautious announcement of impending change to one of his junior ministers. "Our aim is to promote responsible dog ownership," the dogless Mr William Waldegrave, an Under Secretary of State at Mr Jenkin's department, said in a Commons written answer.

The Government's answer to the coming storm of argument from dog-lovers and their opponents is to try to shift almost the whole business of dog-licensing to borough councils in London and district councils elsewhere. If the new system proposed yesterday is adopted, the government will do little except to fix a ceiling for licences and insist that fees should not be collected for working sheepdogs and guide dogs used by blind people.

It will then be left to councils to decide how much to charge or whether to charge at all. The money raised could be used to pay for dog wardens. The Conservative-led Association of District Councils welcomed the move.

But the British Field Sports Society was less pleased. At present hunt kennels are exempt from licences. Under the proposed new system any council would be allowed to insist on a full licence fee being paid for each hound in a pack. "We take the view that licences should be abolished," the society said.

The Government is suggesting a £10 fee ceiling for 1986, but wants to be allowed to raise it later. The Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals welcomed the move towards realistic charges, but did not want councils to be allowed to make their own rules for collecting them.

Solicitors fear central control of prosecution

By Frances Gibb
Legal Affairs Correspondent

The 800 prosecuting solicitors of England and Wales have protested to the Home Office over what they regard as serious defects in the Government's proposals for an independent prosecution service, due for second reading debate today.

In particular they are concerned that the new Crown prosecutors, who will take over responsibility for all prosecutions from the police, will not be appointed by Parliament but by the Director of Public Prosecutions.

There is a great danger that the Crown prosecutors, therefore, who are meant to be independent and able to respond to local needs, will become just "a limb of central government", they say.

Mr John Simmons, president of the Prosecuting Solicitors' Society of England and Wales, said: "Despite verbal assurances about the independence of the Crown prosecutors, what we have in the Bill is the opportunity for a monolithic structure with prosecutors subservient to some central machinery."

A second concern of the solicitors is that the Prosecution of Offences Bill, under which the new service is set up, is "remarkably vague" on the terms and conditions of the staff or employment rights for existing prosecutors.

Mr John Goodwin, vice-president of the society, said: "It appears that if a prosecuting solicitor presently employed by a local or police authority refuses to be transferred to a post in the new service, he loses redundancy rights."

The Law Society yesterday welcomed assurances given to it by Mr David Mellor, Under Secretary of State at the Home Office, that the new service will not be "overstaffed" and would delegate work to solicitors and barristers in private practice where that was cost-effective.



Welcome hug: Mrs Christine Dart, aged 30, the Lincoln housewife who was the third heart and lung transplant patient to be operated on at Papworth Hospital, Cambridge, with her daughter, Michelle yesterday.

Mrs Dart has made such rapid progress since the operation, less than three weeks ago, that doctors hope she will be well enough to return home in time for Michelle's third birthday at the end of January.

"Christine is up and about and we are very pleased with her progress", a spokesman said. "Her new heart and lungs are working well."

Attitudes that hinder women on way up

By Patricia Clough

A leading building society organized a training scheme for potential women managers. Two participants entered a room full of male colleagues at a company party, and were booed.

A woman who founded a network of other women in her firm to discuss their problems was told off by her boss, who accused her of being a lesbian. Another women's training course was greeted with horror by male colleagues: "You'll be like witches around a cauldron."

Such are the attitudes still hampering women who try to make their way in management, a conference was told yesterday, and yet, under the surface, much is changing.

Representatives from 30 companies and organizations attended the conference organized by the Industrial Society and entitled "Develop Your Womanpower". Faced with the discovery that it pays to keep and encourage women in their companies, banks, big oil and chemical companies, building societies, and local authorities sent delegates to collect ideas.

The Industrial Society has set itself the role of catalyst in the process of putting sexual equality into practice.

MPs to see abortion film

A video film showing what happens inside a woman's womb during the abortion of an 11-week fetus is to be shown to MPs and peers at the House of Commons tonight, sponsored by the All-Party Parliamentary Pro-Life Group on behalf of the Society for the Protection of Unborn Children.

The film, entitled *The Silent Scream* was made using ultrasound by Dr Bernard Nathanson, who once ran an abortion clinic in New York, but has been an anti-abortion campaigner for five years.

Strangler 'wanted to spite wife'

The mother of three strangled girls collapsed in the public gallery at Oxford Crown Court yesterday as a policeman described finding their bodies covered in sheets and stacked on top of each other in a cupboard after their father walked into a police station and confessed to killing them.

John Lambert, aged 34, a car worker from Blackbird Leys, Oxford, denies murdering Tracy, aged six, Hayley, aged four, and Rachel, aged three. The prosecution refused to accept pleas of guilty to manslaughter through diminished responsibility.

The Crown alleges Lambert killed the girls to cause the maximum possible harm to his wife, Susie, after he discovered she was having an affair.

Sgt Colin Gibbens said Lambert told him at the police station: "It's all to do with my wife going with other men." Lambert allegedly said that a social worker visited his home about six weeks earlier and told him his wife wanted to divorce him.

She moved to a battered wives hostel in High Wycombe but he wanted her back. It was then he found letters revealing intimate details of her affair.

"It just kept going round in my mind so I killed them. It was all too much to take, to lose your kids your wife and home," he told the police.

The hearing continues today.

Howard funeral

The funeral of Lord Howard of Henderskelfe, who died on Tuesday at his home, Castle Howard, near York, will take place in the family's private chapel on Saturday. He will be buried in the family mausoleum alongside his wife, Lady Cecilia, who died 10 years ago.

Government asked to lead air fare war

By Michael Bailey, Transport Editor

In a potentially far-reaching move yesterday, Lord Bethell, chairman of the Freedom of the Skies Campaign, challenged the Government to lead his fight for cheaper European air fares by taking the Brussels commission and other EEC governments to court for contraventions of the Rome Treaty.

He described the Government's much-publicized breakthrough, with a £49 London-to-Amsterdam fare earlier this year, as no more than a public relations exercise which the airlines were openly flouting by restricting cheap seats far below demand. He had tried to buy the ticket several times lately without success, and had been advised by the airlines to buy a £132 or £156 ticket instead.

Lord Bethell's own action against the EEC in the European Court foundeded on the ground of his lack of standing in the matter; but the British Government would not suffer that disability, he told a House of Lords committee yesterday.

The Government is unlikely to rise to his challenge, however. It would severely damage relationships with the French, German and other EEC govern-

ments. And the British Government is, in any case, believed to be reasonably satisfied with the progress of its own policies towards liberalization in European air services.

Lord Bethell, who recently dropped his action against Belgium's Sabena airline for alleged overcharging, because it would have cost him £250,000 to continue, accused European governments of restricting and controlling air services against the Treaty of Rome and against consumer interests, resulting in the highest airline fares in the world.

As a result, he said, European airlines had effectively restricted their scheduled unrestricted services beyond the reach of the average citizen.

Britain's aviation industry was also losing as the result of EEC policies, Lord Bethell told the committee. "The United Kingdom, after the United States, has the largest and most powerful air transport industry in the free world. But it receives no greater market share in Europe than its competitors, and is allowed to grow no faster than its competitors permit."

One way fare	Mileage	Pence per Mile
Transatlantic:		
London-Minneapolis	£273	4015
London-Miami	£254	4425
London-Washington	£255	3658
London-New York	£215	3456
London-Los Angeles	£309	5456
European Charter:		
London-Athens	£125	2984
London-Faro	£130	2114
London-Málaga	£115	2064
London-Majorca	£110	1656
European Scheduled:		
London-Brussels	£81	211
London-Rome	£213	892
London-Athens	£280	1492
London-Frankfurt	£106	400
London-Madrid	£185	765
London-Paris	£68	209
Brussels-Geneva	£110	332
Amsterdam-Copenhagen (KLM)	£134	393

Channel 4 spends £5m on Christmas shows

By David Hewson, Arts Correspondent

Channel Four is to spend £30 million on its winter schedules, including £5 million on a mix of drama, light entertainment, and films over Christmas.

The channel said yesterday that its winter highlights include a six-hour drama series, *A Woman of Substance*, which follows the life of a woman from kitchen maid to business tycoon at the turn of the century.

The title role is played by Jenny Seagrove and, in later episodes, Deborah Kerr.

Peter Cushing is seen in a new Sherlock Holmes adventure, *The Masks of Death*, with Sir John Mills as Dr Watson. Tracy Ullmann takes the lead

role in *The Young Visitors*, which, with its misspelt title, is based on a nine-year-old's view of the world.

The night of January 6 will be devoted to the British television premiere of Tony Palmer's film about Wagner, in which Richard Burton plays the composer.

Films on Channel Four during the holiday include Jacques Tati's *Jour de Fête*; *W C Fields in Never Give a Sucker an Even Break*; James Stewart in Frank Capra's *Mr Smith Goes to Washington*; Richard Attenborough's *Oh What a Lovely War*; and *The Jolson Story*. The channel's one premiere is *A Place of One's Own*.

Wrinkle doctor censured

A doctor who claimed he had developed a treatment to make people look younger was found guilty of serious professional misconduct yesterday for allowing his name to publicize the product.

Dr Alan John Kingdom was admonished by the General Medical Council's professional conduct committee after he admitted allowing his name to be used when the therapy was described on television, in the *Daily Mail* and at a conference in Birmingham.

Dr Kingdom, of Weston Lane, Southampton, was medical director of the Harley Medical Group which developed a rejuvenation treatment to remove facial lines and wrinkles.

Drugs hope for sufferers from back pain

Doctors have announced an important advance in the treatment of severe back pain, which is responsible for the loss of up to 19 million working days every year in Britain.

The treatment, involving drugs in tablet form, could be readily available in a year or two if further trials are successful. The discovery comes after two years' research at Manchester University.

The doctors found that most chronic back pain sufferers shared a defect in the spine. When back tissues are damaged a substance called fibrin is deposited. This can be responsible for chronic inflammation and scarring.

As the tissues heal, the fibrin is removed by enzymes and the inflammation gradually disappears.

The Manchester medical team discovered that most of their chronic sufferers were not producing enzymes to clear the fibrin and believe that they have found the way to correct this with the new drugs.

England's first and most successful Enterprise Zone celebrates 4 years hard work

The rebirth of Corby began three years ago when it became a development area. On Monday 22 June 1981 Corby was declared the first Enterprise Zone in the country. This made it possible to offer a bigger, better package of benefits, grants and incentives to all industrialists planning new projects or relocation.

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CORBY WORKS for:

B.A.T.

The world's largest free-enterprise tobacco company.

CORBY WORKS for:

PILKINGTON

One of the world's largest producers of glass.

In the very heart of England

CORBY WORKS

CORBY WORKS for:

Oxford University Press

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CORBY WORKS for:

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What Companies?

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CORBY WORKS for:

commodore

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To: Fred McMenaghen, Director of Industry Corby Industrial Development Centre Douglas House, Queens Square, Corby, Northants (NN16 9JG) Tel: 341543 Please send me The Works.

Name: _____ Position: _____
Company: _____ Address: _____

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PARLIAMENT NOVEMBER 28 1984

West Midlands helped

£300 million saved

Bishop's plea on jobless

Regional aid directed at worst problems

INDUSTRY

In giving details of the Government's new two-tier regional policy more closely tied to jobs, Mr Norman Lamont, Minister of State for Trade and Industry, told the Commons that it was expected that the new policy would cost nearly £300 million a year less than if the present policy had continued.

This would be a considerable lightening of the public expenditure burden of the policy, but even so the Government would still be spending nearly £400 million on regional policy in 1987-88 to improve job prospects in the worst areas.

In his lengthy statement, Mr Lamont indicated that parts of the West Midlands would now be eligible for assistance and that provisions excluding service activities from assistance would end.

Mr John Smith, chief Opposition spokesman on trade and industry, said the statement signalled the end of effective regional assistance.

Mr Lamont said he had made four orders bringing into force the new regional development grant scheme and the new map of assisted areas.

There had been full consultation including consideration of almost 500 submissions which showed considerable support for the Government's proposals as outlined in the White Paper on regional industrial policy published last December.

While the majority supported continuation of regional policy, many were critical of the waste inherent in the present system and considered it possible to make the policy more cost-effective.

He went on to achieve greater cost-effectiveness we have concluded that the new map should have two tiers instead of three, and that the inner tier, which will qualify for automatic grants as well as regional selective assistance, will be restricted to 15 per cent of the working population.

This compares with 25 per cent for the present development and special development areas.

The outer tier of the map, which will qualify for regional selective assistance, will cover a further 20 per cent of the working population. We have included in the new map several areas, most notably parts of the West Midlands, that have previously been denied regional assistance.

Both tiers will be eligible for support from the European regional development fund.

For the new RDG scheme we have set the rate of capital grant at 15 per cent. In our view the new rate is high enough to ensure that grants are an effective incentive to investment.

Since unemployment is such an important concern today, it is also right that any policy as expensive as regional policy should be tied more closely to jobs.

Too much money has been spent in support of capital intensive projects that create few jobs and do little for the economies of the regions. The cost per job limit will be £10,000. However, we wish to minimise the burdens placed on small firms and this limit will not normally be applied to firms employing fewer than 200.

Secondly we also announced that in future firms should be able to receive a job grant as an alternative to capital grant. The job grant will be set at a level of £3,000 for each

new job created. Firms will not have to choose between job grant and capital grant: they will automatically receive whichever is greater.

The most important feature of our policy is that that money will now spend in the areas with the worst problems and that, in terms of new jobs per pound of expenditure, the new policy will be far more efficient than the old.

Mr John Smith said it was disgraceful that when unemployment in the regions had never been higher, the Government was making a slapping cut £300m a year in the regional development budget.

This was the second major attack on the regional development system, following the cuts of 1979 to 1982.

The limits of £10,000 per job and the miserly £3,000 on job grants were unrealistic when it cost the Government £6,000 a year for every unemployed person.

He welcomed the inclusion of parts of the West Midlands within the outer tier assistance. But it was a sad state of affairs that the collapse of manufacturing industry and a huge rise in unemployment in the West Midlands as a result of the Government's policies was such that the area now needed assistance in this way.

The Government was determined to slash public spending to levels which would ruin the country.

Mr Lamont said the Government had to tackle the waste in regional policy. The cost per job limit of £10,000 was not niggardly. It was about twice the level of the average capital intensity of investment in Britain industry so it would not deny the capital intensive sectors access to regional development grants.

The £3,000 job grant limit could be slightly higher, £3,300, but the Government felt that under the EEC

rules it would be prudent to keep somewhat below that. Exchange rate fluctuations could get Britain in a difficult position.

The transitional provisions were generous. In the inner tier people would still qualify for regional development grants under certain conditions.

Answering a question by Mr Smith about why not award in the whole West Midlands had been made a development area though the core of Birmingham had 30 per cent unemployment, Mr Lamont said the review of the map was based on the same principles that Labour had used, that of travel to work areas.

The Government had also decided, after consulting the hotel and tourist industries, that they would not be included in the service activities. Most of them preferred to benefit under the national scheme.

Mr Lamont said that was dramatic

commitment to bring in, in Government time and with Government backing their own Bill to amend the Act.

Mr Waldegrave: There appears to be entire agreement that the three month loophole should be blocked. A private member's Bill was produced which was unfortunately defective and we offered help to improve it. It could pass through under that procedure.

Mr Peter Hardy (Wentworth, Lab) said there was a consensus demanding rather wider amendment of the Act than the Government seemed likely to accept.

Mr Waldegrave said the wider issues would have to await the committee's report.

Mr Christopher Smith (Islington South and Finsbury, Lab): Why has the Government not given a

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Gower: What will be the impact in Wales?

language. A small amount of money would be equally effective in producing jobs.

Mr Ray Mason (Barnesley Central, Lab) said over the past five years there had been much investment in the coal industry in Barnsley and South Yorkshire which had resulted in major technological changes and thousands of redundancies and lost jobs. It was obvious that Mr Lamont had not taken this into account.

When the coal dispute was over, unemployment in these areas would increase.

There was an urgent need for a re-examination to give them development area status.

Mr Lamont pointed out that the Secretary of State for Energy (Mr Peter Walker) had today announced a further increase in money available to the NCB to help with the problems of closures.

Mr Lamont said he had hoped for a much more radical approach.

Mr Lamont said the Government was condemned by Labour MPs for going too far and by Conservative MPs for not going far enough.

In the Times today the Government's new policy had been guessed correctly, but it stated that it should be more radical and go further. He understood that much of the money spent so far had gone in shuffling jobs around.

Mr Ian Wigglesworth (Stockton South, SDP): Is this not the final confirmation that the Conservative Government has totally abandoned its commitment to a one-nation philosophy? It will further polarise this country and further divide it. It is not a scandal that it is a further hammer blow for the unemployed?

Mr Lamont: We cannot solve the problem of unemployment through regional policy, only by general economic policies.

Mr Jeffrey Rooper (Birmingham, Perry Barr, Lab): Saving £300 million leaving a budget of £400 million is a cut of virtually 50 per cent.

Mr Lamont: We think the cut from £670 million to £400 million is justified and sensible.

Mr Rigger Gale (Thames North, C): There are many on this side who believe that, in thanking him for what he has done, he has gone nowhere near far enough and we would like to see instead of regional aid, sectoral aid which would help industry country wide.

Mr Lamont: We have moved a long way towards more discretionary rather than automatic aid. In future it will be much more discretionary between automatic and discretionary. I take his point.

Mr Dale Campbell-Somers (Wokingham, Lab): How can he say jobs will not be lost as a result of this, when industry will lose £300 million?

Mr Lamont: Jobs will not be lost because the policy is going to be much more specifically on creation of jobs. British industry is going to benefit from the strengthening of the economy resulting from this package.

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Welcome for Howe's Spanish deal

GIBRALTAR

Sir Geoffrey Howe, the foreign Secretary, and Senator Moran, the Spanish Foreign Minister, will meet to begin negotiations about the future of Gibraltar on the day the border between the British territory and Spain is opened - not later than February 15.

Sir Geoffrey Howe, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, said that when he made a Commons statement setting out the terms of what had been agreed in recent talks. He said that when he and Senator Moran met again they would begin the negotiating process envisaged by the Lisbon statement of April 10, 1980.

That process (he said) will be aimed at overcoming all the differences between us over Gibraltar and at promoting cooperation on mutually beneficial basis on economic, cultural, tourism, aviation, military and environmental matters. The Chief Minister of Gibraltar, Sir Joshua Hassan, will of course accompany me in that respect.

Sa Moran has told me (he went on) that the Spanish side will raise the issue of sovereignty in these negotiations, as they are entitled to do on the basis of the people of the Lisbon Statement itself. Yesterday's communiqué makes it equally plain that the British Government will fully maintain its commitment to honour the wishes of the people of Gibraltar, as set out in the preamble to the Gibraltar constitution. Sir Moran, for his part, has made clear the importance that he too attaches to the wishes of the people of Gibraltar.

Sir Joshua Hassan described this agreement as an honourable outcome. I entirely endorse that judgment. I firmly believe that the agreement is in the interests of Gibraltar. The interests of Gibraltar and its people have always been, and will remain, of central importance to the British Government.

Mr Denis Healey, Opposition chief spokesman on foreign and Commonwealth affairs, welcomed the agreement as an important step forward, although the concessions made by the Spanish Government, as he understood it, were concessions which Spain would have been obliged to make the moment Spain joined the EEC and which it undertook to make four and a half years ago in the agreement with Lord Carrington.

The new feature of the agreement, since the Carrington decision (he said), is the one that the British Government is to discuss sovereignty of Gibraltar when negotiations begin, after communications are restored.

The Opposition welcomes the commitment and believes that it may set an important precedent for other parts of the world, like the Falklands, where it is necessary to link the opening of communications with discussions on sovereignty.

We welcome the fact that Sir Joshua Hassan regards the agreement as honourable and we welcome the view he expresses that the interests of the people of Gibraltar must remain paramount.

How is the Foreign Secretary see the future of the decision in the light of the new agreement?

We regard this agreement as removing a serious obstacle to better relations between Britain and democratic Spain and hope that the

Government will give powerful support to the accession of Spain to the Community on the date already agreed.

Sir Geoffrey Howe: I am grateful for his welcome and endorse the point on which he closed because we join with the official Opposition in looking forward to the early accession of Spain and will continue to give full encouragement to the completion of enlargement negotiations on the date already foreseen.

The Lisbon statement had specifically allowed any subject to be raised by either side and it was always foreseen that sovereignty was likely to be raised by Spain. I was wrong to try to draw a parallel between that and the Falkland Islands. They were historically, legally and constitutionally quite different.

Dr David Owen, Leader of the SDP, said that it had been a sensible and well-negotiated settlement which showed the foundation of the European Community was far more than a trading arrangement. It was a democratic institution and it had always been inconceivable that Spain could have entered with the border restrictions in existence.

Mr Albert McQuarrie (Banff and Buchan, C) asked why the date set was not sooner than February 15, 1985 in order to allow visits between Spain and Gibraltar during the festive season.

Sir Geoffrey Howe: I would be disposed in principle to agree to anything that increased the prospects of festivity. But the date chosen have taken account of the likely length of time necessary to carry through the legislative measures necessary on both sides.

We were told we had to wait until there was a social democratic prime minister in Spain which we now have. I am therefore delighted with the agreement and I say to my colleagues, do not go back on what at that time you thought was right but you did not want to do with France.

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Geoffrey Smith

There are makings of a really serious revolt by Conservative MPs over student grants. Already something like a hundred of them have signed a motion of protest that was put on the House of Commons order paper only on Tuesday evening.

Perhaps more significant than mere numbers is the fact that the signatories come from all sections of the party - right and left, wet and dry, old and young. They include four members of the 1922 executive committee, as well as a number of former ministers.

The motion has been couched deliberately in broad terms so as to appeal to those who disapprove of the Government's decision on different grounds. Its call for a total review of policy on student grants and fees is designed to win the support of those who criticise ministers for failing to produce a more radical reform, such as a switch from student grants to loans, as well as to those who object simply to parents being asked to dig deeper into their pockets.

But the critical question with any backbench revolt is whether the rebels intend to strike or merely to wound. Some of those who have put their names to this motion intend it to be no more than a warning gesture. They want to tell ministers that they must listen a bit more to their backbenchers.

A good many Conservative MPs, however, seem to be more indignant than that. There are objections both to the substance and to the politics of the Government's plans.

Tory voters move to Alliance

The critics complain that the proposed increases in parental contributions will make it harder for children of middle-class parents to go to university and will infringe the principles to which this Government ought to be attached, of giving the greatest opportunities to the most able and of encouraging a more highly educated society. It is argued that it is a retrograde step when the age of majority is eighteen for young people to have to depend upon their parents for their chance of higher education.

To which the Government responds that these economies are necessary to provide more money for the teaching of science, that by international comparison Britain is exceptionally generous in its payments to students, that it is only the most creditworthy groups in society who will suffer, and that anyway most of the publicity has focused on worst cases rather than typical cases.

Yet these worthy exchanges on the merits of the argument are of secondary importance to many Conservative backbenchers. What worries them is that the people who will be hurt by these proposals are most likely to be Conservative voters who might be driven into the arms of the Alliance.

That is a disturbing thought for an MP with a marginal constituency and one of the priorities for an administration with a very large majority is that many of its backbenchers have seats which are far from natural Conservative strongholds.

Self-preservation produces rebels

It is when considerations of self-preservation arise that politicians tend to rebel in earnest. They are all the more likely to do so when it is the most articulate section of the public whose interests are affected. These are people who know how to write a persuasive letter to their member. Many of them are doing so already.

My impression is that however widespread the public anguish, it will be magnified by the future. But that is not much consolation for the Government. It would be easier for ministers if the issue could be raised in the Commons only on an Opposition motion. There might then be reluctance on the part of many Conservatives to be seen to be serving Labour's purpose.

But the changes require an affirmative order which will have to be placed before the House by the Government. So ministers will be in the position of asking many backbenchers to vote for measures to which they have already publicly declared their opposition, and the most sensitive of their constituents.

So this issue is likely to provide a critical test both of the mood of the parliamentary party and of the Government's capacity to manage its uncomfortably large majority.

End 'cant' about alcohol and raise drink prices, doctors urge Government

By Nicholas Timmins, Social Services Correspondent

Alcohol abuse is costing Britain at least £1.6 billion a year, and ministers are talking "cant" in telling doctors to do more when the answers lie in government policy, a conference on alcohol was told.

Speakers called for higher tax on alcohol and Professor Robert Kendell, Professor of Psychiatry at the Royal Edinburgh Hospital, said the amount consumed was largely determined by government policy on issues including opening hours, the number of outlets for drink and, most important, price.

"The most important single act would be for the Government to increase the price of alcohol slowly year by year for a decade," he told the conference in London, organized by the British Medical Association and the Institute of Alcohol Studies.

"It is cant to preach to doctors, telling them to do more, when we can make only marginal differences."

His comments came after Mr John Patten, Under Secretary for Health, told the conference that the Government could take only limited steps to deal with alcohol abuse, and that services had to be developed locally by doctors and others.

Professor Kendell said there was "abundant evidence" that the ill-effects of drink were linked to consumption. Between 1950 and 1976, British annual consumption of pure alcohol per head almost doubled from 5.2 litres to 9.7 litres. Drunkenness convictions had doubled, deaths from liver cirrhosis had risen by 60 per cent and hospital admissions for alcoholism by 2,500 per cent.

Between 1979 and 1982, as the recession began to bite, consumption fell by 11 per cent. It was promptly matched by a 19 per cent drop in first admissions for alcoholism, a 16 per cent fall in drunkenness

convictions and a 4 per cent fall in cirrhosis deaths.

Claims that raising the price would discourage only social drinkers and not alcoholics, whose families might suffer as more of the family income went on drink were "fallacious", he said.

A detailed study in Scotland covering three years when the real price of drink rose showed that heavier and dependent drinkers cut their consumption by at least as much as moderate and light drinkers.

Professor Alan Maynard, Professor of Health Economics at York University, said the social costs of alcohol abuse from sickness absence, unemployment, treatment costs to the NHS, accidents and crime were an absolute minimum of £1.6 billion a year.

Premature deaths from alcohol-related disease and accidents between 5,000 and 8,000 a year.

Police in kennel watch end forgeries

A scheme to flood Europe with millions of dollars of forged travellers' cheques was smashed from a dog's kennel, the Central Criminal Court was told yesterday.

Detectives crouched for days inside the kennel to watch and film a shed where printing

presses were producing counterfeit Bank of America cheques. Then they burst in and discovered cheques forged to a value of more than \$2m (£1.65).

Three men were charged by a total of 14 years for being involved in the conspiracy to forge the cheques.

Footballer gets 5-year sentence

Martin O'Shaughnessy, centre forward with the League of Ireland soccer club, Dundalk, was jailed for five years yesterday for his part in a gang's burglary and attack on Prince Don Ferdinando Caracciolo, aged 74, brother of the late King Umberto of Italy.

The prince was detained in hospital for three weeks after being left unconscious in his Dublin home in June last year with fractures to his eye and nose bones, Dublin Circuit Court was told.

O'Shaughnessy, aged 22, from Rialto, Dublin, admitted maliciously wounding the prince and theft.

Guernsey denies jail complaint

Allegations by Mr George Foulkes, Labour MP for Carrick, Cumnock and Doon Valley, that Mr Maurice Kirk, aged 39, a veterinary surgeon serving an eight months' sentence in Guernsey's prison, was being denied the medical attention and access to legal advice he would have received in Britain were denied yesterday in the island's Parliament. Mr Foulkes had recently asked Mr Leon Brittan, Home Secretary, to authorize Mr Kirk's movement to a mainland prison. Mr Kirk, who has been on hunger strike for 34 days, was moved on Monday to the island's hospital where he is taking only liquids.

Challenge to Tory funds

Gwent county council has written to 60 companies in which its £129m pension funds is invested asking them to give shareholders the right to opt out of contributions to the Conservative Party.

Mr Jon Vaughan-Jones, chairman of the Labour-controlled council's finance committee, said: "Directors can give their companies' cash to the Conservative Party and shareholders have no say. Yet trade unions have to hold ballots before they can make political donations." None of the companies has yet agreed to the request.

Dartmoor ponies 'to be eaten'

More than 80 per cent of the ponies and foals disposed of at the Dartmoor autumn sales are destined for human consumption or pet food, it was claimed yesterday.

While their treatment at the annual sales is improving, that of sheep and cattle continues to be a cause of concern, the Dartmoor Livestock Protection Society said in its annual report. Many cattle coming to market at Exeter were in "a deplorable condition of emaciation," a spokesman said.

Students jailed over NF man

Two students of North London Polytechnic, Steven Tasane and John Lettem, were jailed for 16 days yesterday for their repeated contempt of a High Court order preventing them from barring Mr Patrick Harrington, aged 20, a member of the National Front from attending lectures at the college.

Mr Justice Drake said that because they had admitted knowingly breaching the order he could sentence them to a "substantial period" of imprisonment. But he would give them one more chance by committing them for only a short period to "give them time for reflection."



Forensic reviews attacked by Cliff

By Peter Evans

Dr Alan Cliff, the former Home Office forensic scientist, yesterday questioned the validity of further "one sided" reexamination of his work.

Mr Leon Brittan, Home Secretary, says the Home Office examination of Dr Cliff's work is continuing. Further records found in a Lancashire laboratory, show an additional 80 instances in which he examined evidence.

The new instances came after completion of official scrutiny of about 1,500 cases in which Dr Cliff was involved, Mr Brittan said in a Commons written reply.

Of the 1,500 cases, 129 were examined in detail leading to decisions to reopen 16 before the Court of Appeal.

Asked why he thought a reexamination would be one-sided, Dr Cliff said he had not been involved in the reexamination of evidence.

Referring to the 80 new instances, Dr Cliff said they were apparently from more than 10 years ago. It was unlikely that the original samples would also be available. "This would make any retrospective examination very unsatisfactory."

The controversy began after the quashing in Scotland of a murder conviction against Jack Preece, convicted on evidence, including testimony, from Dr Cliff.

Park for patriotic fun

By Tony Samstag

Commercial patriotism will be coming to Derbyshire in the form of a 350-acre adventure park, where the best of British Enterprise will be on display.

Britannia Park is to open in May, although it will take another five years to complete, its developers KLF (UK), announced yesterday.

Mr Peter Kellard, for the company, speaking on the first day of the annual World Travel

Royal tour: The Duchess of Kent, guest of honour at this year's World Travel Market, studying some of the 1,000 exhibits at Olympia, west London, yesterday. The exhibition, open to the public on Saturday and Sunday, is expected to attract 25,000 trade visitors.

The market is an important forum for tourist and travel industry and has been held annually in London since 1980. This year every available stand was booked. (Photograph: Julian Herbert).

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Hotels searched, security boosted in wide hunt for envoy's killers

From Michael Hamlyn, Delhi

India's police were apparently getting nowhere yesterday in their search for the killers of Mr Percy Norris, the British diplomat assassinated in Bombay on Tuesday.

"Investigations are continuing," said one senior police officer, who declined to be identified, "but there has been no significant progress."

According to another police official, several hotels in the Bombay area were searched after the claim by a Paris-based revolutionary Muslim group that it was responsible. The description of two men lying in wait for Mr Norris's white car - is thought to fit people of Arab appearance.

Investigation teams were sent to railway stations, ports and airports yesterday, according to police, and increased security was evident at Bombay's Wankhede Stadium, where a plainly shaken England eleven lost wickets rapidly and stood at 190 for eight at the close.

There was increased security at other British missions and offices. In Delhi, the High Commissioner, Sir Robert Wade-Gery, is now accompanied by a smartly-dressed armed police bodyguard.

Sir Robert flew to Bombay

last evening to meet Mr Norris's widow, Angela, and his daughter, Madeline. They left early this morning on a British Airways flight to London, accompanying Mr Norris's body.

A newspaper employee who has not been identified, is regarded by police as having given the best description of what happened when Mr Norris's car came close the end of its journey at the British Deputy High Commission at Hutatma Chowk.

Mr Norris, plainly a man of regular habit, would drive down Marine Drive and turn left into Madam Cama Road. As his car slowed to turn left again, around Mahindra Garden, the newspaperman, a jogger, noticed two men in their late twenties, both wearing dark blue tracksuits with white piping, step from the garden and pull a gun from a bag.

The newspaper witness, employed by local tabloids, described them as well built, with neatly-cropped hair, and the facial structure common for people of Middle East.

● NO IRA LINK: Police ruled out speculation that the IRA had killed Mr Norris, according to United News of India (AP reports).

Drama as Arafat quits then recants

From Robert Fisk, Beirut

In the sort of theatrical performance in which he excels, Mr Yassir Arafat both resigned the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization and then publicly resumed office in Amman yesterday after being physically dragged by supporters onto the stage in front of chanting delegates from the PLO's "parliament in exile".

"I hereby bow to you," Mr Arafat told more than 250 members of the Palestine National Council as it prepared to end its meeting in the Jordanian capital.

It was expected last night that the PNC would provisionally accept the idea of joint Palestinian-Jordanian negotiations for the return of the Israeli-occupied West Bank - although only by giving power to its executive committee to do so, and even then still rejecting UN resolution 242 as a basis for discussion.

It was also presumed that the PNC would elect Ahmed Jibril, the leader of the pro-Syrian Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command, from the PLO in effect, a final rebuff to the Syrians who have tried to destroy Mr Arafat.

Mr Arafat had argued into the early hours with supporters who objected to his sudden visit to Egypt last December, and his talk of resignation was

clearly also the product of his own personal disappointments. But his return to the PNC meeting yesterday had about it an element of stage management that suggested a good deal of planning on the part of both Mr Arafat and his supporters.

Shahk Abdul-Hamid al-Sayah, the new PNC speaker, was present at Tuesday night's meeting of the PLO's political committee at which Mr Arafat embarked on some consider-

able self-criticism. The PLO leader said as much yesterday when he addressed the PNC. "I told my brothers at the political committee... 'why don't you change this donkey?'" he said, pointing at his chest. "I insist on my resignation. But this honourable Shaikh (al-Sayah) has told me it is my duty to stay."

In Arabic, the word 'donkey' ('hamar') does not necessarily have the humorous connotations that it has in English. It is

a particularly virulent term of abuse, and Mr Arafat's use of the term about himself therefore carried an element of self-humiliation.

In Damascus, the government-controlled press had been predicting that Mr Arafat would submit "a theatrical resignation" and persuade the PNC to reject him. This appears to be very much what happened in Amman.

Mr Arafat had been warning

the conference delegates that attempts might be made to disrupt their meeting, even going so far as to suggest that a plane-load of explosives might be directed towards the conference chamber.

Yesterday a small bomb exploded outside the PLO office in Amman, causing little damage and no serious casualties, which means that either Mr Arafat's enemies are less efficient than he claims, or that his friends wish them to disappear.



Undisputed leader: Mr Arafat addresses the Palestinians' parliament in exile which rejected his resignation.

Afrikaner whites may swing right in city poll

From Michael Hornsby, Primrose, Johannesburg

A crucial engagement in the continuing political battle for the soul of South Africa's Afrikaner whites takes place today in a parliamentary by-election in this south-eastern suburb of Johannesburg.

It is one of three such by-elections caused by the departure of sitting government MPs to take up other posts in the new constitutional structure which came into effect in September.

The others are in George, on the south coast, a seat vacated by Mr P. W. Botha, the former Prime Minister, when he became the new state president, and Parow, an industrial suburb of Cape Town. By-elections are also being held in three provincial council seats in George, Parow, and Plettenberg, which is in the western Cape.

All the results will be closely scrutinized, but the contest attracting most attention is in Primrose, a lower income white suburb of modest bungalows.

For the last 20 years it has been a solid stronghold of the ruling National Party (NP), occupied by Dr Piet Koorhof, formerly the cabinet minister in charge of black affairs, who has left parliament to become the chairman of the President's Council, an important body.

But it is thought that Primrose could now be within the grasp of the breakaway Conservative Party (CP) of Dr Andries Treurnicht, which is the NP's only opponent in the by-election.

The constituency has about 20,500 white voters, 35 per cent of them English speakers and 65 per cent Afrikaners, mostly factory workers and low-ranking civil servants. These are the whites who feel their jobs to be most threatened by black advancement.

Until now the CP has been regarded as a chiefly rural phenomenon, and a victory in Primrose, which would require wiping out a 3,669 majority won by Dr Koorhof in the last general election in 1981, would show its potential appeal to less well off urban voters.

Although it has an unassailable majority in the white House of Assembly, and does not face a general election until 1989, the Government remains inordinately nervous about any evidence of a continuing drift of popular support to more right-wing parties.

The CP contends that the new constitution, which has extended the franchise to Indians and mixed blood Coloureds, must inevitably lead to the total dismantling of apartheid.

Mitterrand visit ends on low key

Damascus (Reuters) - The Presidents of France and Syria yesterday expressed hopes for better relations between their countries and increased cooperation in the search for Middle East peace.

But there was no mention at a joint press conference of any peace initiative other than a three-year-old proposal for a wide-based conference under the United Nations, which the United States and Israel have vetoed.

President Mitterrand, winding up a three-day visit, said both sides had benefited from clear explanations.

President Assad apparently shared the view that past differences, notably over Lebanon and the Iran-Iraq war, could be resolved, saying the talks had laid the basis for better future cooperation.

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Film women get to grips on Auschwitz gypsies

From Michael Binyon, Bonn

A Freiburg court has begun hearing evidence on the fate of the gypsies in Nazi Germany in an unusual libel case brought by Frau Leni Riefenstahl, one of Germany's most famous and controversial film-makers.

Frau Riefenstahl, aged 82, was a brilliant and fabled director in the Third Reich, whose films such as *Triumph of the Will* were regarded as overt propaganda for the Nazis. She is suing a fellow film director, Frau Nina Gladitz, over her assertion in a recent documentary that Frau Riefenstahl employed gypsies to act in one of her films and then allowed them to be gassed at Auschwitz.

The Gladitz documentary, *Time of Silence and Darkness*, was shown on German television in September 1982, but Frau Riefenstahl took out an

injunction forbidding further screenings, and then sued on grounds of "monstrous defamation".

The essence of the case is Frau Gladitz's contention that during the war Frau Riefenstahl made a film *Lowland* based on an opera by Eugen D'Albert which is meant to be set in Spain. As it was impossible to find Spaniards in Germany then, she used gypsies from the Mauthausen concentration camp in Austria, promising to help them, but abandoned them to their fate after the film was finished.

Frau Riefenstahl, who has for 40 years fought to clear her name, told the Freiburg court that the Gladitz film was "a big lie". The judge has called on both parties to settle out of court, and the trial has been adjourned until March.

Liquidation campaign by Gadaffi

By Richard Dowden

With the shooting of at least three Libyan exiles abroad this year and the public execution of at least eight opponents of Colonel Gadaffi at home, Amnesty International believes that the Libyan leader has embarked on a new wave of physical liquidation of his enemies.

In a document released to *The Times* yesterday, Amnesty says that there is systematic torture and ill-treatment of prisoners in Libya; that there has been a dramatic increase in the number of offences for which the death penalty can be imposed and that there is executive interference in trials.

Libyans have been urged to kill opponents of the regime since 1979. In 1980, at least 15 exiles were murdered with the backing of the Libyan Government. Earlier this year, two Libyan students were murdered in Athens and a third Libyan shot.

According to the report, prisoners in Libya have been whipped while chained to a wall, beaten on the soles of their feet, burned with cigarettes and threatened with execution.

The human rights organization also expresses concern over the work of the revolutionary courts where normal procedures are said not to apply. Sitings are held in camera,

Nato factor clinched Rock pact

From Richard Wigg, Madrid

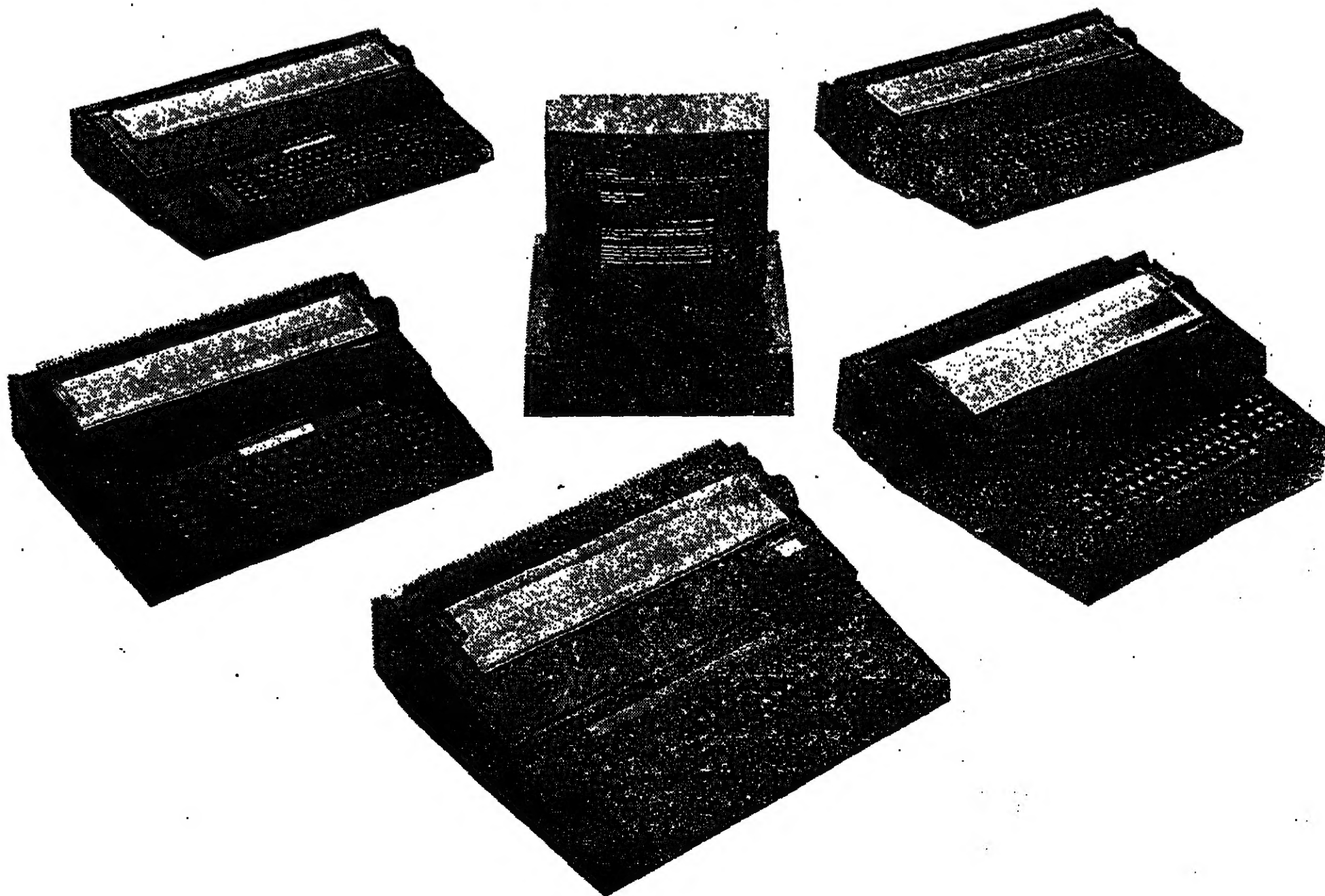
The "Nato factor" was being widely given credit here yesterday for Britain having agreed to commit itself to negotiate on the issue of Gibraltar's sovereignty in the Anglo-Spanish declaration on the future of the Rock.

This promise evidently helped the Government of Señor Felipe Gonzalez to secure a muted response from the right-wing Opposition parties, even though they are now embarked on a broad offensive against the Socialist Government. Opposition spokesmen conceded yesterday that there were "positive points" for Spain in Tuesday's Brussels declaration.

It was Señor Gonzalez's decision last month to recommend that Spain remain in Nato which secured the British commitment, it is believed here. Instead of attacking the agreement, the Opposition is now arguing that the Government should move further down the road to full integration in Nato.

Señor Gonzalez received, however, yesterday a telegram message of alarm from the business community in one of Spain's two trading enclaves in North Africa. The Chamber of Commerce said that full opening of the frontier with Gibraltar meant an economic crisis for Ceuta.

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THE STANSTED PARLIAMENTARY DEBATE

NOW YOU'VE GOT IT CORNERED DON'T LET IT ESCAPE!

The Secretary of State for Transport, the Rt. Hon. Nicholas Ridley M.P., has announced an early debate on the proposal to develop Stansted as the Third London Airport.

This ministerial decision is welcomed by the North of England Regional Consortium.

During the last three years, the Consortium has opposed Stansted on behalf of all the airport authorities and major local government bodies of all political persuasions of the North of England.

Its voice has been heard at the Stansted Public Inquiry—the third investigation of its kind, following two official rejections of earlier Stansted proposals on environmental grounds.

The Consortium has also pressed vigorously for a full Parliamentary debate on the major national issues inextricably involved with Stansted.

Now that a debate has been announced, the Consortium thanks the M.P.'s, local authorities, tourist boards, chambers of commerce, trade unions and the hundreds of individuals who have supported its call for Parliamentary involvement.

What are the major issues in the Stansted debate?

1. DOES BRITAIN NEED STANSTED?

Research by the Consortium shows that 4 out of every 10 international air travellers come from regions outside the South East. Why should so many of them suffer the expense, delay and inconvenience of being forced to travel via the South East?

If Stansted goes ahead, by 1995 over 20 million people per year will be subjected to this treatment.

If people who live in the regions were allowed to fly from their own regional airports direct to their international destinations, there would be an immediate lessening of overcrowding in the London airport system. Congestion in the South East is caused, in large measure, by people from the regions who are unwillingly forced to use a South Eastern route. Forcing these regional passengers to another South Eastern airport—Stansted—is a huge and unnecessary cost to the individual and to the nation as a whole.

2. HOW WILL STANSTED AFFECT THE DEVELOPMENT OF REGIONAL AIR SERVICES?

Over the last five years, the regional share of international air services has increased from 18% to 22%. This has been mainly charter tourist traffic. But any growth in scheduled services is certain to be halted and reversed by a heavily subsidised Stansted airport in unfair and unnecessary competition with the regional airports. In particular, the regional airports are grievously handicapped by the constant refusal of licences to international airlines wishing to serve the North, which undermines the viability of the entire regional airport system. Furthermore, it adds millions of pounds to the travelling costs of people in the regions—to say nothing of serious inconvenience and deplorable waste of time.

3. WHAT CAN REGIONAL AIRPORTS DO THAT STANSTED CAN'T?

An airport creates jobs and industrial development. Most regions of Britain have unemployment problems—some more than others. But the creation of a £1,000 million airport in the heart of rural Essex can hardly be seen as an answer.

Unfair and inequitable competition will divert still more job opportunities to the South and away from the North—where the burden of unemployment is already grossly disproportionate. An unemployed person in the North takes 2½ times longer to find new work than his or her opposite number in the South. Stansted would certainly make this imbalance even worse.

4. WHERE IS THE ECONOMIC SENSE IN STANSTED?

The development of Stansted would cost £1,000 million in public money—all to duplicate facilities already existing at the regional airports. Does this make economic sense?

Social justice, as well as economic sense, would be far better served by using the regional airports to do the work for which they were created. Let them develop services to make full economic use of the facilities they already have—facilities which have been provided at public expense and with full Governmental approval.

The regional airports are not asking for more money. They do not want a hand-out, but simply the opportunity to fulfil their role, which is to serve the travelling public of the North.

5. WOULD STANSTED SERVE THE NATIONAL INTEREST?

The British Airports Authority argue that the national interest requires Stansted to be developed, in order to prevent a loss of airline passengers to various continental airports. In the view of the Consortium, this argument has no foundation.

Heathrow will remain the hub of Europe's air transport system. Stansted will not compete with Heathrow, nor will it compete with continental airports. The real competition will be between a subsidised Stansted and the regional airports.

6. WHAT ACTION IS NEEDED?

The issue of the third London Airport is one of many inter-related civil aviation problems including the number of air movements to be permitted at Heathrow and the licensing of international services from regional airports.

The rejection—for the third and hopefully the last time—of the costly Stansted proposals would clear the way for a rational and logical approach to these problems. £1,000 million of public money would be saved. The regional airports—a major national asset—would be used to their full social and economic potential.

This announcement has been presented for the urgent consideration of Parliament by the North of England Regional Consortium, which represents the County Councils of Cheshire, Cleveland, Cumbria, Derbyshire, Greater Manchester, Humberside, Lancashire, Merseyside, Tyne and Wear, South Yorkshire and West Yorkshire.

The City Councils of Carlisle, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle and Sheffield.

The Airport Authorities of Blackpool, Carlisle, Humberside, Leeds/Bradford, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle and Teesside.

If you would like to receive the detailed and quantifiable facts behind this announcement, please write to:
North of England Regional Consortium, PO Box 532,
Town Hall, Manchester M60 2LA.

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Reagan resists pressure to find foreign policy position for Kirkpatrick

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

President Reagan seems resigned to losing the services of Mrs Jeanne Kirkpatrick, his outspoken representative at the United Nations, at the end of this year, despite concerted attempts by conservatives to persuade him to offer her a senior foreign policy post.

In his first newspaper interview since his re-election, President Reagan told the *Washington Times* that he did not see a post available in the White House that would be worthy of her. He made clear, however, that he would make one final attempt to persuade her to stay a while longer in her present post, when he holds a private meeting with her later this week.

Acknowledging that he had already indulged in some arm-twisting to keep her at the UN, the President told the *Washington Times* that he valued Mrs Kirkpatrick's "abilities and her great intelligence too much to just sit there and let her go if there's a way to keep her."

He also said that six Soviet ships laden with arms were on their way to Nicaragua, and stressed that America would not sit idly by and accept the introduction of high-performance Soviet aircraft in Central America.

In the interview, the full transcript of which is to be published today, the President also talks about relations with the Soviet Union, terrorism and tax reform.

His remarks about Mrs Kirkpatrick mean that Administration "moderates" will control foreign policy decision-making in the crucial months ahead, when the US resumes arms talks with the Soviet Union.

Shortly after his re-election, the President announced that he had asked Mr George Shultz, the Secretary of State, and Mr Robert McFarlane, the National Security Adviser, to stay in their present positions. Mrs Kirkpatrick had been hoping for Mr McFarlane's post.

The President closed off two other options for her by announcing at the same time that he had also asked Mr Casper Weinberger, the Defence Secretary, and Mr William Casey, head of the CIA, to stay on.

Although both share Mrs Kirkpatrick's conservative views, Mr Reagan has made clear that Mr Shultz will primarily be responsible for overseeing the arms control talks expected to start early in the new year.

Mr Shultz is to meet Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, in Geneva on January 7-8 to discuss an agenda for new arms talks. He is understood to have told Mr Reagan he would not stay in the Cabinet if Mrs Kirkpatrick, who is particularly hard-line on Central America, were to be appointed National Security Adviser.

Mrs Kirkpatrick, the only Democrat in the Reagan Cabinet,

has long made known her desire to leave the UN this year, and says she intends to return to academic life if she is not offered a senior Administration post.

Her anticipated departure will disappoint the New Right, who have admired her doughty defence of US interest at the United Nations and loudly applauded her bravura performance at the Republican National Convention in Dallas.

It now seems certain that most members of the Administration will stay in their present posts for the time being. A successor must be found however, for Mr Terrill Dell, the Education Secretary, who resigned immediately after the election, and possibly also for Mr Raymond Donovan, who is on leave of absence to face charges of grand larceny.

Mr Edwin Meese, the President's counsel, is to be named Attorney-General early in the new year, but he is not expected to be replaced at the White House.

No other major changes are expected until Mr Paul Volcker retires as chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, possibly in the middle of next year, although he is not due to leave until 1986.

This could set off a major series of changes, as a number of key Reagan aides, notably Mr James Baker, the White House chief of staff, have indicated that they would like to move to new jobs.

Man in the news

Dole buries the hatchet

From Bailey Morris, Washington

Mr Robert Dole of Kansas, the new Senate majority leader, has undergone a rapid transformation since the 1970s when his negative style of campaigning earned him the title of Republican hatchet man.

As President's Ford's vice-presidential running mate in 1976, Mr Dole criss-crossed the country making controversial speeches which may have cost Republicans the Presidency, in the opinion of party veterans.

From the ashes of that campaign emerged a man who gained widespread respect as a skilled negotiator in the Senate and a brilliant chairman of the powerful finance committee. It was he who steered President Reagan's 1981 tax cut through Congress and a year later modified it with a tax increase which required all his powers of persuasion to convince the President and reluctant members of Congress.

Mr Dole painted the 1982 tax increase as a reform measure rather than a rejecting



Senator Dole: Learning from his mistakes.

of Reaganomics and, in so doing, won himself a new title as the Senate's foremost statesman.

Many credit his transformation to his wife, Elizabeth, whom he married in 1975. A member of Mr Reagan's Cabinet as Secretary of transportation, she is also a skilled politician. Together, they are often referred to as Washington's second couple, winking at each other as much power as the first family in the White House.

Mr Dole's well-known sense of humour has mellowed since the 1970s but often emerges in debate on the Senate floor where his wit can still be heard. In 1982, while expressing doubts about the "unyielding" philosophy behind Mr Reagan's economic policies, he told his colleagues he had both good and bad news for them. "The good news is that a bus full of supply-siders (tax-cutters) went off a cliff. The bad news is that two seats were empty."

As chairman of the finance committee, Mr Dole has walked a fine line between his loyalty to the Reagan Administration and his own political ambitions. He has made no secret of his intention to run for the Presidency in 1988.

The senator's career is deeply rooted in Kansas. After service in the Second World War in which he received severe wounds which left him with a nearly useless right arm, he was elected to the Kansas State House. Later, he served as county attorney, and a member of the House of Representatives before election to the Senate.



All in favour: Soviet deputies voting unanimously at the closing session of the Supreme Soviet in Moscow yesterday.

Kremlin hints at hard line for Geneva

From Richard Owen, Moscow

The Supreme Soviet yesterday formally approved a 12 per cent increase in the defence budget, the first official rise in military spending for five years.

A senior Soviet spokesman coupled this challenge to American arms spending with a hint that Moscow might still demand the withdrawal of cruise and Pershing 2 - or at least a freeze on deployment levels - when Mr Shultz, the US Secretary of State, and Mr

Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, meet in January in Geneva to reopen East-West arms talks.

The increase to more than 19 billion roubles (about £20 billion), approved by the Supreme Soviet at its second and final day of debate yesterday, underlined the fact that the Soviet Union had been forced back to the negotiating table by the knowledge that further efforts to match American military expenditure could only be at the expense of the consumer sector.

In the *Literary Gazette* yesterday, Mr Leonid Zamyatin, head of the party's international information department, said the Geneva talks would depend on what the United States brought.

"Our position remains unchanged. We trust deeds, and deeds, alone," Mr Zamyatin confirmed that Moscow was not setting preconditions, but added: "Almost every week, America deploys one new missile in Europe. Negotiations in such conditions would

simply give rise to an illusion of success."

STOCKHOLM: Delegates to the 35-nation Stockholm peace conference, deadlocked since it opened in January, were yesterday cautiously predicting a breakthrough which could see East and West actually discussing European disarmament next week (Christopher Mosley writes).

Thanks largely to behind-the-scenes talks, it is hoped that disagreements over procedural matters have finally been overcome.

Kohl keeps German issue open

From Michael Binyon, Bonn

In a wide ranging debate on the budget and foreign policy, Chancellor Helmut Kohl has again called for reconciliation with Poland while insisting that the German question was still open and that the Federal Republic would not abandon its legal position on Germany's borders.

The Chancellor and Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the Foreign Minister, expressed confidence that Herr Genscher's postponed visit to Warsaw could soon be rescheduled, and both rejected accusations in Moscow and Warsaw that West Germany harboured revanchists bent on regaining by force territory lost in the east after the Second World War.

The Opposition Social Democrats used the debate to launch a sharp attack on the Government's handling of Ostpolitik.

Last weekend, the Chancellor emphasized that West Germany was committed by treaty not to raise territorial claims, and said there was not "the faintest spirit of revanchism" in West Germany.

FitzGerald's urgent mission

From Ian Murray, Brussels

As three long days of negotiations about Spanish and Portuguese entry to the EEC foundered in the huge Community wine lake last night, Dr Ceret FitzGerald set off to tour the three capitals which continue to raise formidable obstacles to enlargement.

The Prime Minister of the Irish Republic, who presides at next week's European summit in Dublin, decided to make an urgent personal appeal to Paris, Bonn and Rome when it became clear that foreign ministers meeting here were making no progress on the remaining difficult dossiers.

One official said: "There has been movement in the negotiations and it has all been backwards." The argument has centred on wine, with Italy

prepared to block indefinitely the agreement France insists there has to be on production controls and with West Germany adamant it can accept no limits on sugaring its production - the only possible route out of the negotiating impasse.

Last night, after three days of Ministers arguing in circles about wine, fishing rights and fruit and vegetables, there was agreement on only one thing: that there could be no agreement.

Dr FitzGerald has been anxious not to have the summit dominated by the enlargement question. He particularly wants to avoid making the heads of government crawl through detailed texts on specialist subjects in the search for a way out of

the deadlock. He therefore decided on his last-minute dash round the capitals to see if he could find enough political will to force through a technical settlement.

Agreement on enlargement before the end of the year is essential for Spain and Portugal to be sure of being in the Community from the start of 1986. If that target date slips, there will be a real problem to find enough money to run the Community, while Spain may show its displeasure at the delay by voting to leave Nato.

The prize for Dr FitzGerald if he succeeds is that he will be able to host a summit in which the leaders can plan the future of Community. If he fails, he could take the blame for plunging the EEC into crisis.

Hong Kong likely to accept deal

By Henry Stanhope, Diplomatic Correspondent

Hong Kong people are expected to give a qualified "Yes" to the Anglo-Chinese agreement on the colony's future, in the official Assessment Report on their reactions which is being published today.

It is the most, and the least, that an anxious Government can hope for as it prepares for debates in the Commons and Lords during the next 10 days, followed by an official signing ceremony attended by Mrs Margaret Thatcher in Peking before Christmas.

More than 2,700 opinions were made known to the special assessment office in the six weeks after the publication of the draft agreement in September.

The choice of an assessment of local opinion, rather than a straight referendum, has remained controversial.

But a separate report today by two independent monitors, one of them Sir Patrick Nairne, Master of St Catherine's College, Oxford, is expected to affirm that the assessment process has been fairly conducted.

In a statement last night, the unofficial members of the executive and legislative councils (Unelco) called for Hong Kong people to have a hand in the drafting of the territory's new basic law under Chinese rule and for representatives to sit in on the Anglo-Chinese liaison group which is to oversee the transfer of power.

The group, which leaves for Britain tomorrow, listed a number of concerns which it hopes to raise in Whitehall, including human rights, the stationing of Chinese troops in Hong Kong and the acceptability of the new passport after 1997.

Sanguinetti will not alter Falklands flights rules

From Douglas Tweedale, Buenos Aires

Uruguay's civilian president-elect, Señor Julio Sanguinetti, supports Argentina's claim to the Falklands Islands, but he is unlikely to change the policy which allows British aircraft en route from Ascension to land in Uruguay in emergency.

In an interview less than 24 hours after he won a surprisingly easy victory in his country's first election in 13 years, Señor Sanguinetti outlined some of his policies and political beliefs to half a dozen foreign journalists in his Montevideo apartment.

Asked if his government, which is scheduled to take office on March 1, would allow British aircraft to refuel in Uruguay, Señor Sanguinetti said: "We see no reason to alter the current policy, though initially emergency landings will still be permitted. Our position is very clear on this issue. We believe in Argentina's rights to the Malvinas, but we have always criticized their use of force to recover the islands."

It had been hoped that the first civilian government since 1973 might allow British

aircraft refuelling facilities in Uruguay.

The 48-year-old leader of the centrist Colorado Party, Señor Sanguinetti won Sunday's poll largely because he offered voters a "change in peace" after 11 years of harsh military rule. In the interview he attributed the return to democracy to lengthy negotiations between military and civilian leaders which in May led to the agreement to hold elections.

"That agreement was fundamental, since it allowed a peaceful exit (from military rule) and a complete transfer of power," Señor Sanguinetti said. "In the election the voters clearly supported that agreement."

He would seek to form a government based on cooperation between the main political parties, and said it was possible he would name a coalition cabinet including ministers from other parties.

He said Uruguay would continue to negotiate its \$US 4.65 million foreign debt under the auspices of the International Monetary Fund.

US targets \$280m aid for Afghan insurgents

Washington (NYT) - The United States has earmarked \$280m in covert military aid for the Afghan insurgents this fiscal year, more than doubling the aid in the fiscal year that ended October 1.

This will bring the total US aid to \$625m since Soviet troops invaded Afghanistan in December 1979.

State Department and CIA officials say the rebels are well supplied, but their intelligence sources assert that 15 to 40 per cent of the arms is being skimmed off by Pakistanis and Afghan exiles and that many of the arms that do get through are old and ineffective.

Freed hostages fly out

Addis Ababa (AFP) - The Somali Boeing 707 aircraft forced down by hijacked at Addis Ababa airport on Saturday took off for the Somali capital of Mogadishu yesterday with 119 of the original 130 passengers on board.

The three hijackers, renegade Somali army officers, and four others who joined them later, have been granted political asylum by the Ethiopian Government.

Rebels release Westerners

Addis Ababa (AP) - Three Westerners held captive by Tigrean rebels since October 19 were freed after being given "a tour of drought-affected areas", Western diplomats said.

Mr Robert John, aged 35, a Briton, his Finnish-born wife, Eva Marya, aged 30, and an Australian, Mr Michael Phillips, aged 29, were released at the Sudanese border town of Kassala.

'Spaghetti coup' rejected

Rome (AP, Reuter) - An appeals court here overturned the convictions of 46 right-wing extremists who allegedly planned a 1970 coup but called it off because of rain.

In the trial the purported attempt, dubbed the "spaghetti coup", had been linked to Prince Junio Valerio Borghese, a former Mussolini aide, who died in Spain before the trial began. Several others died before and after the trial.

Insanity verdict

Los Angeles (Reuter) - Michael Miller, 21-year-old son of President Reagan's personal lawyer, was committed to a state psychiatric hospital for life yesterday after being found insane when he murdered his mother. He was acquitted of a rape charge.

Panama protest

Panama City (Reuter) - More than 20,000 people marched through the streets here to protest against corruption and new tax measures aimed at reducing a spiralling budget deficit. The Government promised to set up a watchdog committee on spending.

Out of custody

Johannesburg - Miss Kate Philip, president of the National Union of South African Students, arrested with other union leaders two weeks ago, has been freed from security police detention.

Le Monde back

Paris (Reuter) - The influential French daily *Le Monde* appeared again yesterday after the suspension of a two-day strike by loaders and administrative staff over pay cuts.

Kasparov fights back but draw is agreed

Moscow (AP) - World chess champion Anatoly Karpov, leading 5-0 in his title defence, played to a draw against Gary Kasparov yesterday in the twenty-eighth game of their contest.

The game opened with Petrov's Defence and Kasparov playing white and aggressively. But the players agreed to a draw after the challenger's twenty-fifth move. Competition is due to resume tomorrow unless a time out is requested.

Twenty-eighth game
White: Kasparov, Black: Karpov
1 P-K4 P-K4 2 N-K3 N-K3
3 B-P3 P-Q3 4 B-K2 B-K2
5 P-Q4 P-Q4 6 P-Q3 P-Q3
7 P-Q4 P-Q4 8 P-Q3 P-Q3
9 P-Q4 P-Q4 10 P-Q3 P-Q3
11 P-Q4 P-Q4 12 P-Q3 P-Q3
13 P-Q4 P-Q4 14 P-Q3 P-Q3
15 P-Q4 P-Q4 16 P-Q3 P-Q3
17 P-Q4 P-Q4 18 P-Q3 P-Q3
19 P-Q4 P-Q4 20 P-Q3 P-Q3
21 P-Q4 P-Q4 22 P-Q3 P-Q3
23 P-Q4 P-Q4 24 P-Q3 P-Q3
25 P-Q4 P-Q4 26 P-Q3 P-Q3
27 P-Q4 P-Q4 28 P-Q3 P-Q3
29 P-Q4 P-Q4 30 P-Q3 P-Q3
31 P-Q4 P-Q4 32 P-Q3 P-Q3
33 P-Q4 P-Q4 34 P-Q3 P-Q3
35 P-Q4 P-Q4 36 P-Q3 P-Q3
37 P-Q4 P-Q4 38 P-Q3 P-Q3
39 P-Q4 P-Q4 40 P-Q3 P-Q3
41 P-Q4 P-Q4 42 P-Q3 P-Q3
43 P-Q4 P-Q4 44 P-Q3 P-Q3
45 P-Q4 P-Q4 46 P-Q3 P-Q3
47 P-Q4 P-Q4 48 P-Q3 P-Q3
49 P-Q4 P-Q4 50 P-Q3 P-Q3
51 P-Q4 P-Q4 52 P-Q3 P-Q3
53 P-Q4 P-Q4 54 P-Q3 P-Q3
55 P-Q4 P-Q4 56 P-Q3 P-Q3
57 P-Q4 P-Q4 58 P-Q3 P-Q3
59 P-Q4 P-Q4 60 P-Q3 P-Q3
61 P-Q4 P-Q4 62 P-Q3 P-Q3
63 P-Q4 P-Q4 64 P-Q3 P-Q3
65 P-Q4 P-Q4 66 P-Q3 P-Q3
67 P-Q4 P-Q4 68 P-Q3 P-Q3
69 P-Q4 P-Q4 70 P-Q3 P-Q3
71 P-Q4 P-Q4 72 P-Q3 P-Q3
73 P-Q4 P-Q4 74 P-Q3 P-Q3
75 P-Q4 P-Q4 76 P-Q3 P-Q3
77 P-Q4 P-Q4 78 P-Q3 P-Q3
79 P-Q4 P-Q4 80 P-Q3 P-Q3
81 P-Q4 P-Q4 82 P-Q3 P-Q3
83 P-Q4 P-Q4 84 P-Q3 P-Q3
85 P-Q4 P-Q4 86 P-Q3 P-Q3
87 P-Q4 P-Q4 88 P-Q3 P-Q3
89 P-Q4 P-Q4 90 P-Q3 P-Q3
91 P-Q4 P-Q4 92 P-Q3 P-Q3
93 P-Q4 P-Q4 94 P-Q3 P-Q3
95 P-Q4 P-Q4 96 P-Q3 P-Q3
97 P-Q4 P-Q4 98 P-Q3 P-Q3
99 P-Q4 P-Q4 100 P-Q3 P-Q3

Anger at Berlin strip

Berlin (Reuter) - The strip-search of an ailing West German woman of 64 in East Berlin yesterday brought demands for an explanation from the West Berlin authorities.

The woman was returning from visiting relatives last Wednesday via Berlin's Walterdorfer Chaussee crossing point when East German border guards led her away, interrogated her and ordered her to strip

the Soviet Union to a 2-2 draw in the eighth round of the Chess Olympiad here when Arne Otnestad squeezed a draw out of Vladimir Tukmanov in the remaining adjourned game.

This brought the Swedes up to share second place with Bulgaria and the USSR, the defending champions. England are joint fifth with 20.5pts.

Eight round results
USSR 2, Sweden 2, Czechoslovakia 1, Bulgaria 2, Hungary 2.5, England 1.5, Romania 2, Iceland 2, France 2, Spain 2, US 0.5, Cuba 0.5, Brazil 1, Yugoslavia 3, Switzerland 0.5, Holland 0.5.

In the women's contest, the Soviet world champion Maya Chmuradnizze could only draw against West Germany's Barbara Hund but after eight rounds the USSR leads with 18pts from Bulgaria and Romania on 16.5 and Yugoslavia with 15.5. England are joint twelfth with Canada on 14 pts.

Former CIA employee held on spy charges

Mr Karl Koecher being led away by Federal Bureau of Investigation officers in New York after his arrest on charges of spying for Czechoslovakia.

The FBI said Mr Koecher, aged 30, was arrested shortly before he and his wife were to have left for Switzerland on Tuesday. (Molsin Ali writes). A statement alleged that Mr Koecher, a naturalized US citizen born in Czechoslovakia, had served as an "illegal officer" of the

Czechoslovak Intelligence Service for the past 19 years.

From February 1973 to August 1975 Mr Koecher was employed by the Central Intelligence Agency and had access to classified US national security information. He has been charged with delivering secrets and names of CIA agents to a foreign government, and faces a maximum sentence of life imprisonment if convicted.



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AIR FRANCE

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Bonhomie and fraternity likely to dominate Franco-British summit

Perhaps the most striking aspect of the Franco-British summit which opens here today is that for the first time for many years the talks will not be overshadowed by any important disagreement.

The EEC budget contribution has been drawn and the two countries see eye to eye on almost every other European subject, as on most international issues, so they will be able to settle down to discuss constructive, practical matters.

A series of collaborative projects are likely to be on the agenda, including the Airbus, fast breeder reactors, a cross-Channel electricity link, and, of course, the Channel tunnel, but, given the decision earlier this month by the governments to set up a working group to establish guidelines for the Channel fixed link, as it is more properly called, it is difficult to see what further steps can be taken at this stage.

Various co-operative military projects are also to be discussed, including consideration of possible future bilateral or multilateral projects such as a multi-launch rocket system, anti-tank guided weapons, military transport aircraft, and a new anti-tank helicopter.

No spectacular pronouncements are expected from the summit, but Mrs Margaret Thatcher and President Mitterrand will have plenty to discuss.

From Diana Geddes, Paris

the European summit in Dublin next week; the resumption of US-Soviet arms talks in Geneva in January and the expected visit of President Chernenko to France next year; M Mitterrand's visit this week to Syria and the Middle East; the Mitterrand meeting earlier this month in Crete with Colonel Gaddafi; international terrorism and the killing on Tuesday of the British Deputy High Commissioner in Bombay.

Mrs Thatcher is due here at 6pm today, when she will go straight to the Elysee palace for a first tête-à-tête with President Mitterrand, followed by an official dinner. The leaders will have another one-hour meeting tomorrow morning, before going into a plenary session with all the ministers attending the summit. That will be followed by a joint press conference at noon, and a final lunch, hosted by M Laurent Fabius, the French Prime Minister.

Seven British ministers are expected to accompany Mrs Thatcher: Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Minister; Mr Nigel Lawson, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Mr Michael Heseltine, Defence Secretary; Mr Peter Walker, Energy Secretary (Britain is France's main supplier of oil); Mr Nicholas Ridley, Transport Secretary; the Lord Gowrie, Minister for the Arts; and Mr Geoffrey Pattie,

Junior Minister in the Department of Trade and Industry, who will be standing in for Mr Norman Tebbit.

After the summit, Mrs Thatcher will fly to Avignon where she and M Fabius will co-host a dinner marking the opening of the third biennial conference of the Franco-British Council. She will return to London on Saturday morning.

The council was set up by the governments in 1972 to improve relations. This year's conference is due to be attended by about 150 distinguished people from both countries, drawn from the world of politics, trade unions, business, the civil service, education and the press.

Among the British delegates are Mr Douglas Hurd, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland; Mr Dennis Healey, Opposition spokesman on foreign affairs; Mr Peter Rees, Chief Secretary to the Treasury; Lady Young, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs; Air Chief Marshal Sir John Aiken, former Director General of Intelligence at the Ministry of Defence; Field-Marshal Lord Carver, former Chief of the Defence Staff; Sir Anthony Tuke, chairman of Rio Tinto Zinc and former chairman of Barclays Bank; Sir Kenneth Edwards, deputy director of the CBI; and Sir John Fretwell, the British Ambassador to France.



Settlers gang up against New Caledonia chaos

Noumea (Reuters) - White settlers in the French Pacific territory of New Caledonia yesterday formed a group to press for firmer official action to stop the chaos created by Karnak tribal militants seeking independence.

The group called itself The Popular Movement for the 18th of November, the date on which a new National Assembly for the territory was elected.

PARIS: France yesterday summoned the Australian Ambassador to complain about a statement by Mr Bill Hayden, the Foreign Minister, calling on France to begin urgent independent talks with political groups in the territory. Reuter reports.

Diplomatic sources said France objected in particular to Mr Hayden's description of New Caledonia as one of the last vestiges of colonisation in the Pacific.

RECOVERY KISS: Mrs Margaret Schroeder gives her husband, William, a kiss as he recovers after receiving an artificial heart at Humana Institute in Louisville, Kentucky, on Sunday. Mr Schroeder, aged 52, is "in excellent spirits" and his doctors hope that he will be able to get out of bed for a short time by the weekend (Trevor Fishlock writes). His nurses are encouraging him to move his legs to prevent blood clots developing, and to cough and breathe deeply to prevent pneumonia.

Popularity boost for Peacock but Hawke stays clear

From Tony Duboulin, Melbourne

A 5 per cent rise in the leader's position has probably personal popularity of Mr Andrew Peacock, the Opposition leader, has given him a psychological boost for the last few days before Saturday's election.

The results of the Gallup poll published in the Melbourne Herald yesterday together with Mr Peacock's good showing in Monday's televised debate with Mr Bob Hawke, the Prime Minister, resulted in the Opposition leader receiving some of the most enthusiastic attention of his campaign when he addressed several rallies in Sydney yesterday.

The Gallup poll put Mr Peacock's personal popularity at 37 per cent against 32 per cent in the last poll two weeks earlier. The latest poll was taken before the television debate and, given the general view that Mr Peacock did better than the Prime Minister, the opposition

leader's position has probably improved further. The same poll found Mr Hawke's popularity had slipped 5 per cent over the same period although this still meant 70 per cent approved of the way he was handling his job. And 71 per cent thought he would make a better Prime Minister than Mr Peacock.



The poll was carried out among 2,192 people at all of the 148 federal electorates (constituencies).

While the debate and opinion polls are unlikely to alter Saturday's expected Hawke victory, they may help head off a challenge to Mr Peacock's leadership of the Liberal Party.

Killings upset Korea ties

Tokyo. - North Korea has hardened its line against the South after the border shooting last week in which a Russian defector and three North Koreans were killed (David Watts writes).

Pyongyang had confined its criticisms of South Korea and the United States to statements to the press or at the United Nations commission

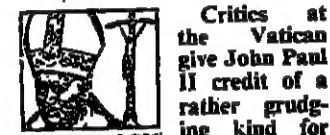
But yesterday, a key committee released a statement saying that the incident had caused an obstacle to further talks between the countries.

Seoul has proposed that the next round of economic talks, originally planned for next Wednesday, should be held on January 17. There has been no response from Pyongyang.

Real change at the Vatican

Grudging credit for restoring freedom

Peter Nichols reports from Rome on the developing style and content of the pontificate of Pope John Paul II. This is the last of three articles.



THE PAPACY Part 3

Critics at the Vatican give John Paul II credit of a rather grudging kind for having restored a Pope's freedom of action. "He has shown," a former close adviser remarked, "that a Pope can now do what ever he likes."

The point is important for a broad sweep of reasons, the first being this Pope's own powerful personality and the unprecedented prominence on the international scene which he has enjoyed practically from the moment of his election. The workings of the Vatican are such that the direction (or lack of it) given by the personality of the Pope stamps the whole conduct of the Roman Church's central administration.

John Paul II is moreover introducing a real change.

Paul VI for instance had prepared an imaginative scheme for changing the way a Pope is elected. He had wanted to give representatives of the world's bishops a hand in the papal election instead of leaving this as a monopoly enjoyed only by cardinals. It was even said that he contemplated a presence of lay people at future elections.



Pope Paul VI: Hands tied by tradition.

He had to abandon the whole idea because traditionalist feeling would not permit him to make so drastic a change. Even his decision that cardinals over 80 years of age could no longer vote in papal elections was accepted only reluctantly, and some of the more reactionary cardinals were said to be planning to oppose it on the grounds that it was illegal.

No one would try to tie John Paul II's hands, and he is in fact a restorer rather than an innovator despite the modernity he displays in such behaviour as days spent skiing and working luncheon parties.

It is not this aspect of his character, however, which his critics fear. They see, in the new freedom of action that he has given himself, a growing

danger to the concept, devised by the Second Vatican Council, of an outward-looking Church.

One eminent personality in the Roman scene described the situation in these terms: "The drawbridge is being pulled up again. The Church is returning to being a fortress". He is an Italian and expresses a fairly common fear that the Pope's Polish origins have too much dominated his papacy, and may do so still more.

"We have to make up our minds about Poland," he says, "and decide whether the Church in Poland, which the Pope sees as a model, is in fact the last surviving example of a traditional relationship between Church and state, with the Church openly entering the political field, or whether it is an example of what we are supposed to expect the Church elsewhere will become in the future." He clearly hoped it would not be the latter.

He went on to express his anxiety about the Pope's methods of administration and of seeking advice, which he thought were having an increasingly narrowing effect on his outlook. The Pope does not use his civil service in any advisory function; indeed, he uses them very little at all. The small circle around him of persons with ready access usually hold strict traditionalist views, beginning with his Polish - and closest - private secretary. He is sympathetic towards the Opus Dei and such Italian organisations as Communism and Liberation, both of which are becoming increasingly powerful, in part because of the Pope's known predilection for them.

Prelates here who sadly see the Council fading into the past are made still sadder by the growing influence of these groups, and, in a sense, the old Council battles have been transferred to this field of a clash between a modern Church in individual touch with modern problems and what they see as a new form of Catholic exclusivity.

What worries them still more is that several of them have noticed a hardening of the Pope's views which accompanies the greater freedom of action he claims for himself. A bishop who sees him with some frequency summed up the situation in these words: "He has shown his own self more clearly in the last few months after spending years in comparatively cautious study of the whole complex situation". In reply to the obvious question of what this would mean in practice, he said: "For the future this means an increasingly authoritarian papacy".

The most intriguing question of all goes beyond whether these "orphans of the Council" are right or wrong; it is whether what they feel to be taking place reflects the whole atmosphere of present times, and not just the Roman Catholic church.

[Concluded]

Quebec Cabinet patch-up

From John Best, Ottawa

Mr Rene Lévesque, the Premier of Quebec, has patched up a gaping hole in his Cabinet created by his decision last week to take a softer line on Quebec's independence from Canada.

The Premier carried out an unexpected Cabinet reshuffle on Tuesday after the resignation of six ministers.

However, the battle between moderates and radicals within the ruling Parti Québécois (PQ) is still far from over. It is certain to be fought out again at a

special convention on January 19, called to try to unite the splintered party.

Mr Lévesque filled the biggest void in his cabinet by naming Mr Yves Dubé, previously the Energy Minister, to replace Mr Jacques Parizeau as Minister of Finance. The President of the Treasury Board, Mr Michel Clair, was named interim Social Affairs Minister to replace another prominent, departing Cabinet minister, Mr Camille Laurin.

Breakdown warning to video owners

A NATIONAL DEFECT REPORT compiled by the National Video Direction highlighted some of the problems faced by video owners.

One in four owners, for example, have reported problems with their video equipment.

The length of time taken to repair video equipment is also a cause for concern.

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THE ARTS

Interview

The Orchestra of the Academy of St Martin in the Fields is 25 years old this month. Nicholas Kenyon talks to the man who has been at the helm over all those years, Neville Marriner

The style that gets it together

Marriner: 'I would like new people with new ideas'



The American magazine *Stereo Review* once ran a classic cartoon showing an avid radio listener tuned into hi-fi. The loudspeaker is saying: "played now by the Orchestra of the Academy of St Martin in the Fields..." and a parrot in the corner of the room adds: "Neville Marriner conducting". There is a nutshell you have both the achievement and the problem of Marriner's Academy, which celebrates 25 astonishingly consistent years this month.

Last night's concert at the Festival Hall inaugurates a South Bank season, underwritten by Citibank, which is the first season the Academy has ever promoted itself in London's main concert-hall venue. It has made its reputation almost entirely through records: it has established a sound and an identity which is instantly recognizable and which few of its consumers would wish to change; and it has proved a lucrative and a restricting force for Marriner, who at 60 is now one of the most successful conductors in the world.

Marriner's name is on around 300 record sleeves as director or conductor. In the annual listings of new records he is up there in the top three or four in numbers of new releases, along with Karajan and (a more surprising name) Harnoncourt. He is the conductor of the South West German Radio Symphony Orchestra in Stuttgart, and music director of the Minnesota Orchestra. But in a surprising move, Marriner told me that he will be relinquishing the Minnesota post in 1986 to concentrate on more work in Europe - he is a regular guest with both the Concertgebouw Orchestra and the Orchestre de Paris - and on his Stuttgart post. He firmly intends to go on working with the Academy: a couple of weeks ago he was in the Abbey Road studios putting together the Academy's third recorded version of Bach's *Orchestral Suites*.

All this from a man who did not think he had the technical equipment to become a conductor. "My keyboard playing was abysmal - I couldn't even do 'Three blind mice' - and that was thought very important for a conductor when I was training. On the other hand I knew I wasn't going to be a great virtuoso violinist so I thought the best thing I could do was to direct from the violin. I did do some conducting classes with Pierre Monteux in

Maine. I didn't know what I was doing and I was thoroughly miserable, until one day it went quite well and Monteux rang up in the evening and said 'Neville, it was better today. But why do you steer out your beard when you want a pianissimo?' I learnt a lot from Monteux; he never marked his score, had it all in his head, but he had an uncanny feeling for when someone in the orchestra was in difficulties, and he'd make this odd little hissing noise to bring him back into the fold."

Marriner also learnt a great deal from the conductors he played under as a violinist in London after the war, especially Toscanini.

"I think we were all frustrated with our daily routine; 25 years ago London orchestras weren't as good as they are now, and the LSO was probably the worst. It was half-way through the Joe Krips era; he smoothed over the cracks so you didn't hear too much of what was going on. There was a lack of responsibility; I led the second violins but there was little you could do to influence the sound. So I think we got together as the Academy to give ourselves that sort of responsibility, and to sort of work."

"The fact is that few orchestras really play in tune. If the strings aren't really together there's no bloom, so one of the things we were looking for from the start was players who really fitted together, who sounded in tune. Some wonderful players didn't fit. I think what we set out to do was to create a style which would be recognizable."

That has certainly been achieved, and with a vengeance. Marriner realizes the problem it creates. "Now I realize you may think that's a bad thing. I can't remember how many times you've reviewed us but the message was usually that it's a positive disadvantage to have a recognizable style especially if you don't like it. In a way I agree. It could become boring. But look at it another way. Around the world it's very useful to have this character, and people respond to it instantly."

Marriner does insist that the Academy must develop. "I would like the Academy to go into the 21st century as a regenerative institution. I would like new people with new ideas to come into it and change it. But that's more a question of repertoire and so on, rather than playing style. Taste is changing, style is changing, and players' abilities are changing."

The actors' union has imposed entry restrictions that make membership difficult for young drama graduates - with the result that many find circus work and strip-dancing open the back-door in. Lisa O'Kelly describes the campaign for a more liberal policy which would stop the 'lying, cheating and resentment'

The battle to open Equity's front door

Dangling from a rope by one's teeth or shaking a botanized nippie in a pub would seem to have little to do with playing Ophelia. But today ingenuity has as large a role to play as acting ability in clearing the first major hurdle of a theatrical career: getting into the actors' union Equity.

Entry restrictions and fierce competition are making it increasingly difficult for young actors and actresses to penetrate Equity's tightly closed shop through the traditional channel of repertory theatre. So highly trained drama school and university drama graduates not prepared to waste years on the dole waiting on rep have been sneaking in through the back door.

Equity has 32,000 members, roughly half of them actors and actresses. The rest work in opera, ballet, variety and the circus. The variety end of the business (pub entertainment, cabaret, strip clubs) is relatively accessible to drama graduates, most of whom have been trained to dance and sing, and entry restrictions are flexible. If you

can produce contracts to prove you have had eight engagements, then you are in and free to move into the theatre.

The James Russell Agency, which advertises every week in *The Stage* promising Equity contracts to "attractive, strip-tease, artists", says a large number of girls on its books are there solely for the purpose of getting an Equity card. And a recent survey of graduates from six major drama schools showed that, of the 25 per cent who obtained cards through variety contracts, not one is still working in that field.

Less common and more controversial is the practice of paying one's way in. One young actor paid more than £2,000 in bribes to several nightclub owners to forge contracts for himself and a backing group. The publicity photographs he submitted to Equity along with the forged contracts were of himself and a couple of friends posing in tuxedos. None of them can sing a note. He now makes regular appearances on commercial television.

These anomalies in entry

restrictions are behind a major split within the union at the moment. Peggy Ashcroft, Francis and Paul Eddington, Michael Hordern and Dorothy Tutin are among those spearheading a campaign for the removal of the "quota system" of allocating new cards. They want to see membership available to any newcomer offered bona fide work in the theatre. Voting in a referendum closed at the end of the week.

The quota system was introduced piecemeal during the early 1970s as a result of casting agreements negotiated with theatrical managements, and it has never been reviewed. It means that directors undertake to audition only those actors already Equity members or to whom they can allocate one of the tiny annual quota of cards made available to them for new recruits.

Equity allots each of the 125 repertory companies and the larger fringe groups two cards per year. Smaller fringe companies get one each and there is a pool of 40 cards for newly-formed companies. West End

managements have none apart from a very limited number for walk-on and chorus parts.

This adds up to a lot fewer cards than there are drama school graduates, let alone university drama graduates. Small wonder that young actors and actresses, demoralized by not being allowed even to audition for work after three years' intensive training, are attracted by the option of paying or stripping for their card.

The problem is exacerbated, ironically enough, by the fact that, under an Equity agreement negotiated five years ago, salaries have to average out above a certain level. "There is no incentive for managers to take on newcomers", says the actress Adrienne Burgess, spokeswoman for the de-restriction campaign. "They can't get away with paying them a pittance any more so they tend to prefer experienced actors who are already Equity members." As a result only 75 per cent of quotas are used up.

This is the crux of the campaign's case. "Quotas are

unnecessary and counter-productive", says Adrienne Burgess. "The system only serves to alienate newcomers who feel they are being kept out of the profession by a redundant rule. Those who use the back door resent having to do so; those who can't, or won't, resent the fact that others can get in that way, and variety members resent their field, already notoriously open to exploitation, being used as a stepping stone."

Equity's general secretary, Peter Plouviez, feels the campaigners have jumped the gun. "Certainly there are anomalies in the casting agreements and they must be ironed out. We first introduced entry restrictions 20 years ago. Since then Equity membership has more than tripled but the amount of work available has not."

Plouviez sees tighter entry control as the only way forward. "The ultimate logic would be to make studentship at accredited drama schools the norm of entry." But Adrienne Burgess disagrees on both counts, saying that if new cards are limited to drama schools then university

drama departments, which have produced some of our best actors - among them Ian McKellen and Edward Petherbridge of the National Theatre - would go to the wall. "And kids who haven't had the chance to come through either of these channels simply would not stand a chance."

She also thinks it is "non-sense" to say that, if restrictions were lifted, the profession would be flooded with newcomers and the established artist would be undercut. "If theatre managers are now only employing 75 per cent of the newcomers, they are permitted to, why on earth should they start taking them on in droves if the quotas were removed?"

None of the reformers is under the illusion that abolishing the quota system would mean more work for newcomers. But Adrienne Burgess says: "It will at least put a stop to the lying, cheating and resentment which is eating away at the foundations of our union. Young actors should not have to fight the union which should be fighting for them."

Theatre
Welcome back, BondThe Pope's Wedding
Royal Court

More even than John Osborne, Edward Bond is the Royal Court's house dramatist; having served his apprenticeship there, stayed with the company after making his name, and written the play - *Saved* - which finally carried through the Court's anti-censorship campaign. They are right to be bringing it back next month in the course of this twentieth-anniversary - Bond season.

My only complaint, and a face-saving one at that, is that the management first launched him on the unsuspecting public with that explosive work. Back in 1962 *The Pope's Wedding* may have looked at once eccentric and derivative. Its Fenland locale was miles off the theatrical beaten track, and its reclusive central character must have stirred immediate echoes of Beckett. Pinter, Rudkin and other playwrights who had found a theatrical growth area in tramps and derelicts. It is only in the light of what Bond produced later that it becomes clear that he was playing a different game.

The severe limits he set himself in these early days invited misunderstanding. They set out to diagnose the consequences of social conditioning on individual behaviour through the medium of inarticulate characters.

In *The Pope's Wedding*, the action consists of two separate worlds which gradually coalesce. On one side there is the world of the working-class Fenland young, farm boys with nothing to do but fight, kick

stones around, and steal a girl's handbag. On the other, there is the cluttered shack of old Alan, the recluse, living his own enigmatic existence away from the treadmill.

The point of contact is Scoop, one of the gang, who develops an obsessive interest in the old man, at the expense of his wife and his job. He finally dresses in his old clothes and kills him in an effort to take over the old man's identity. Like Len in *Saved*, Scoop wants something for which he has no words to ask. And the emotional force of the play derives from the fact that he chooses as his benefactor a pitiful, child-like derelict who has nothing to give.

In Max Stafford-Clark's production, you see Tony Rohr responding with panic-stricken ferocity to the invasion of his hovel, and Gary Oldman taking charge with a rocky authority that develops into compulsive curiosity and passionate need as he combs through the junkyard of the old man's mind and finds there is nothing there. These scenes are deeply impressive, especially in counterpoint with the bleak humiliations of Scoop's declining marriage, and his alienation from the boys.

What comes across directly is the evocation of seasonal rhythms (including a splendidly mimed cricket match), a period sense of the mating game (thanks largely to the two swaggering girls, Lesley Manville and Joanna Whalley), and the stark contrasts of openness and enclosure in Peter Harwell's set.

Irving Wardle



Gary Oldman and Lesley Manville in *The Pope's Wedding*

Dance

London
Contemporary
Saddler's Wells

Richard Alston made the original version of *Doublework* in 1978 for himself and five other dancers. Initially it was danced in silence, but for a later showing, a specially commissioned score was added and the ballet itself reworked and it is in this version that the ballet has entered the repertoire of London Contemporary Dance Theatre.

As its name suggests the work consists of a series of duets, interspersed with solo and group entries. The range of movement is rich and varied. I have to say that I find James Fulkerson's score, for string quartet an ugly distraction. Presumably it was felt that in a larger theatre - the work

was first shown at London's Riverside Studios - an extra dimension was needed, but I wonder if it might be worth dispensing with the score as an experiment, and also with the fussy lighting plot which makes it difficult to see the dancers.

The cast dance it handsomely, especially Patrick Harding-Irmer and Anca Frankenhauer in the long closing duet, and Anne Went in some last light entries, and technically they are probably stronger as a group than any previous cast. What is missing is any real variation or emphasis in the quality of the movement, nor does much sense of individual personality come across. It is beautifully performed, but I get no feeling of deep involvement in what has been shown in the past to be a thoroughly satisfying work.

Judith Crickshank

Television

Little appetite for this Oxbridge adultery

The trouble with Frederic Raphael's *Oxbridge Blues*, which continued on BBC 2 last night, is that there is more icing than cake: the appetite cloyed early.

Similar *Triangles* was a story of adultery. "Not a cosy, modern adultery", narrator Norman Rodway told us, for it was a play without dialogue. "There was more anguish in it."

The plot was simple. Civil servant has mistress, many lusty meetings; lots of smart things for the commentator to say. Mistress loses husband in accident and civil servant meets

her family and spends a night with her and her children. The guilt, apparently necessary for the equilibrium of both lovers, is off the gingerbread and it is apparently the end of the affair. Then mistress remarries and away they go, enabling the husband to relish his wife again.

Visually, excepting the scenes of intercourse, which tended to be dwelt on as though it had only recently been discovered, it was brilliantly done and director James Cellan Jones proved what a resourceful fellow he was, too, but one wondered whether all that talent and

technique couldn't have been better employed.

Ciaran Madden, as the wife, Kate Fahy, the mistress, and Malcolm Stoddard, the civil servant, performed well in Raphael's cynical web, quite a bit of the time without their clothes. Acting nowadays can be a draughty business.

He'll See You Now was enhanced by Susan Sarandon and Barry Dennen respectively. She was a big American star who went to the shrink originally because she feared one breast was bigger than the other.

Seven years later, when we met her, she seemed to be trusted in every conceivable Freudian string.

When she sacked the psychiatrist, he was able, free of professional inhibitions, to woo and win: not terribly difficult because, as she said: "I'm a pushover. Push me." Ms Sarandon and Mr Dennen were very good and we were much more sophisticated than we were at the outset, thanks to Mr Raphael.

Dennis Hackett

Concerts

LSO/Boulez
Barbican

Pierre Boulez's second concert with the London Symphony Orchestra this month was a lot happier than his first, and would have been even without the presence of Jessie Norman. But she certainly helped. Surprisingly, however, of course she always is sumptuously arrayed, but this was something different in a robe that united at least three different periods of Matisse. She was on superb form, and rode with triumphant equanimity over the problems of an acoustic not generous to singers. Nobody before in my experience had found it possible to sustain a vocal legato in this hall, and yet Miss Norman needed no effort to achieve perfect smoothness.

But then she is very much her own lady. Her way with a song is not so much a performance as a coronation: she holds back from identifying with the situation but instead glorifies it. It is the Brangane paradox, to be rapturously bound up with an emotion and still remote from it, and here in Berg's *Seven Early Songs* no less than in Wagner's *Wesendonk* settings Miss Norman offered a Brangane-style, delivery of warmth, care and benediction.

Nor was this at all inappropriate. Every one of Berg's poets speaks of night, and after the first, every one of the poems is a love song. Miss Norman was happy to give them space and time enough to breathe and Mr Boulez was happy to accommodate his orchestral jewels beneath his singer's arching phrases. Only once was there disagreement, at the beginning of "Im Zimmer", where he seemed to want a more scherzando character in the wind music but she gently raised a hand to suggest the music's need not be hurried. It is good news that the performance is to be recorded.

The rest of the concert was of familiar Boulez repertory, but

in performances of slightly unfamiliar style as if the partnership with the LSO had now established itself as something different from his partnership with the BBC Symphony. Webern's *Pasacaglia* was urged with unusual strength from the bass, and yet also proved to contain two or three still moments of Debussian stringed texture: I had not heard it quite like that before.

There were also new things in the great Boulez warhorse *Le Violoncelle Alone*. Maybe the glistering sensuality was not so marked as in other performances, but the chase was surely faster than ever before.

Paul Griffiths

Israel Piano Trio
Wigmore Hall

Since their London debut five years ago, the Israel Piano Trio have been regular and dependable visitors to Britain. Their authority, intelligence and sensitive virtuosity has strength and nobility which is its own guarantee. In starting with Mozart (*Trio in B flat, K502*) they put their cards on the table, proving themselves stylists who know just how to find the impetus of melody and ensemble from within the score itself.

There was little gloss in their playing: Alexander Volkov's pedalling was kept to a minimum; the mid-phrase swells of Menahem Breuer's violin were almost ascetically controlled; only the resonance of Marcel Bergman's cello was allowed to give density to the ensemble. As the evening moved on towards Brahms (the C minor Trio, Op 101), it seemed that what motivates their playing is a drawing in, rather than a radiating out of, their own and the music's to suggest. Not that it is introspective playing - we are drawn in too. But its outlines can harden in bold, black unguis and its rhythms tauten to near breaking point, so that

the centre is contained in a cool, aristocratic nonchalance.

In Schubert's E flat Trio, D929, it became clear that one was admitting the way everything was planned and executed more often than being moved or delighted by its effect. The little wry tailpiece to the Andante, for instance, seemed a cunning idea rather than a chilling nudge: it was perfect, but perfectly calculated. They have an infallibility about them which the Beaux Arts, for example, do not; but where, in the one, we see the writing on the score, in the other we apprehend its meaning.

Hilary Finch

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SPECTRUM

Will BBC1 make the grade?

The Times Profile:
Michael Grade

The programming philosophy of Michael Grade, the "outsider" brought in to resuscitate BBC1, will be revealed for the first time next Wednesday when he announces the channel's Christmas line-up.

The way he schedules the programmes inherited from Alan Hart, the corporation man abruptly chopped to make way for the charming and voluble figure from outside, will give the first clues to the undoubted changes which are about to take place on BBC1.

All Grade can do now is to shuffle the cards he has been left, but he knows that his friends and critics alike, both inside and outside the corporation, will be watching every move he makes. What he does will give the first hint of the major programme changes which will not be seen until next year.

It will work if Grade's luck holds. Apart from his period in the limbo of independent television production in Los Angeles, Grade has been followed by success since the day, at the age of 17, when his father, the agent Leslie Grade, brother of Lew, persuaded Hugh Cudlipp to employ him as a trainee journalist at the *Daily Mirror*.

Grade, now 41, in his usual winning way, is the first to tell this story against himself. Despite this inauspicious start, he went on to become a respected sports columnist, before leaving for the traditional family pastures of theatrical agency work.

At the age of 30, he joined London Weekend Television as head of light entertainment and became director of programmes three years later. The world looked at the big cigar, copied from his uncle Lew, and saw an out-and-out pop television figure.

'He was flattered to be offered the job. He hated Los Angeles'

ure, more at home with the showbiz characters he had once represented as an agent, such as Larry Grayson, than the heavyweights of the television establishment.

Nothing could be further from the truth. Grade learnt from his father the rule followed by the leading families of the entertainment business. Leslie was well placed to know them - his clients included Billy Cotton the bandleader, whose son Bill rose to the throne of managing director of BBC TV this year in a palace coup.

It was Cotton junior who read the address at Leslie Grade's funeral, and eventually gave Michael Grade the job of Controller of BBC1.

Hard work, loyalty, the ability to mix with those outside one's normal social groups, and an eye for the main chance always served a good theatrical agent well, and Grade has lost none of these characteristics. He can still genuinely profess a fondness for opera, and support the importance of network current affairs programmes, one of the departments which suspected his arrival most. But at heart he is an entertainer, and that quality, more than any other, has attracted him to the BBC in its present dire straits.

At London Weekend he is still best remembered for the monumental row with Dennis Potter and Kenneth Trodd over

the company's ambitious attempt to inaugurate a series of expensive television dramas. The finger of blame was pointed squarely at Grade when the whole idea fell to pieces with the producers accusing London Weekend of simply wanting to commission something worthy enough to secure its franchise, and the company, moaning darkly of budget problems.

The unsuccessful Saturday night spectacular, *Bruce's Big Night*, and the audacious raid on television soccer which provoked the BBC's director-general Alasdair Milne into an outburst about the avaricious tactics of commercial television were also Grade's creations. Neither has had any lasting effect on the standard of British television, for good or bad.

In 1981 Grade left for Los Angeles to work with Norman Lear's Embassy Television company. At home his first marriage had broken up, leaving two children. The money in America was attractive, the possibilities seemed limitless.

Yet it turned out to be a disastrous move. Grade failed to fit in with the Los Angeles network's bosses and was genuinely appalled by their slavish ambition to follow the ratings whatever the consequences.

Much was made of the fact that he was taking a pay cut to return to Britain and join the BBC. In fact, Grade was deeply unhappy in America, on a personal and professional level. He missed his children and eventually left Embassy to start his own company.

None of the programmes in which he had a guiding hand proved particularly successful in America, and none has crossed the Atlantic to the British screen.

The one high point of his Los Angeles sojourn appears to have been his second marriage to Sarah Lawson, Baroness Burnham's daughter.

A friend in British television commented: "Michael was enormously flattered to be offered the BBC job. He hated Los Angeles because he wasn't successful there. That wasn't necessarily his fault - it's tough for anybody who's British to make it to the top there."

"He was desperate to come home and there was no point in running an ITV company - he'd done that already - so he jumped at the BBC."

The salutary American experience may partly explain the odd speech Grade made two weeks ago at a television function in Cardiff, his first public statement since taking up the job.

He launched into an attack on the commercial network for using violent shows at a time of the evening when children were watching and criticized ITV for concentrating too much on game shows.

At the same time, he announced the dropping of the *Miss Great Britain* contest, which he found "close to offensive", and two sports series, *International Superstars* and *The World's Strongest Man*. They were all, Grade said, contests which had become anachronisms.

Was this the man who tried to fob off a whole nation with Bruce Forsyth for most of Saturday night? Apparently the atmosphere at the television Centre works wonders on the central nervous system of the most diehard popular television executives.

But Grade has always had an instinctive feel for BBCspeak, the corporation's internal lan-



Michael Grade: Launching a salvage operation at BBC1

guage in which the verbosity of a statement is always in inverse proportion to its real content.

At his Los Angeles home, the day after his appointment was announced, he said: "It is going to be a battle to surpass the standards of excellence for which the BBC stands and to try to provide the best programming across an extraordinary wide range of interests."

Would he go downmarket? "Ratings are very important but they are not the most important thing. It would be very, very easy to go in and push the ratings up virtually overnight by going down-market but you just would not do that."

Like all good BBCspeak, it may not mean much, but it sounds nice. Since arriving at Television Centre in September, Grade has scored some personal successes. A naturally likeable man, he has defused the opposition of those who saw him as the first piece in a domino movement to topple the BBC into out-and-out down-market programmes.

Yet he still needs to pull something special out of the hat. Last week the BBC's ratings foundered around the crucial 40 per cent share of the national audience. The figure has a gloomy familiarity to the corporation's strategists, who are now working on the case for a new licence fee.

From the first day of the quiet campaign to win a substantial increase from the Government, there has been an underlying assumption that the fairness of a general tax on television set ownership, which is what the licence fee really is, cannot be sustained if the BBC can regularly muster only two-fifths of the viewers.

Publicly, of course, everyone from Stuart Young, the BBC chairman, down will say ratings are an inaccurate measure of a broadcasting organization's worth. And they are, in part, right.

But the picture of a worthy BBC television organization being punished by the critics because its intellectual rigour is

attracting too few viewers is an inaccurate one. The BBC is receiving only 40 per cent of the audience because its prime-time, down-market programmes are not attracting the audiences they should. Last week, the BBC had just three programmes in the top ten.

A salvage operation is required, and Grade has been brought in to do it. At Christmas, he needs to shuffle his cards wisely enough to give the BBC its traditional viewing lead.

Last year ITV ate into that customary domination, winning the festive war on all but the main holidays, when, in any case, viewing audiences are well below normal levels. As programme controller at London Weekend, Grade learnt the intricacies of popular scheduling.

He has already demonstrated some of this skill in his short time at Television Centre, switching *Tenko* from its planned Thursday night slot to

peak time Sunday evening, and winning the corporation, last week, its third largest audience.

What remains to be seen is how well he can reshape the disorganized and disheartened production departments around him. It won't be easy, for Grade's position as controller commands substantial power with little direct control.

He holds the purse strings for the channel, and dictates the programme schedules. Production heads come up with programme ideas and develop them, leaving the controller with more than a veto on actual content.

Strictly speaking, the same system applied in ITV, but the smaller output of programmes in every individual company there effectively means pro-

gramme controllers can become much more closely involved in production.

Those who have watched Grade at Television Centre already detect a growing impatience at his inability directly to influence programme plans, one reason why Cotton would desperately like to make him overall controller of both BBC1 and BBC2.

Before that, however, Cotton must find a satisfactory new role for Brian Wenham who now holds the apparently conflicting job of director of programmes.

One position might be the managing directorship of BBC External Services, but last week's foreign aid cuts make it even more unlikely that Wenham would see that as an acceptable move.

Another might be the creation of a new job - deputy director general. If Cotton wins the internal political battle, a way will be found. Huw Wheldon, the BBC's former managing director of television, is once said to have remarked that the BBC's management reorganizations resembled musical chairs, with the crucial difference that, every time the music stopped, a chair was added, instead of being taken away.

According to one ITV executive who worked with him, Grade has one unique advantage at the BBC: "He's no threat to anybody. He might just take over from Cotton when he retires in three or four years' time, but Michael is no future director general. That means the staff like and trust him, because they know that in a few years he'll push off somewhere else."

Why does Grade's eventual departure seem inevitable to those who know him? It would take a real revolution at Broadcasting House to enable someone of his background - a series of private schools followed, at the age of 17, by the university of life corridors of the *Daily Mirror* - finally to penetrate the director general's office.

Green and Pleasant Land - Among the assets you will control are the Belfast Opera House, the Giant's Causeway and a fine whiskey distillery. Special Chance - Kinewood and Bonsai (the Stockbroker-Royal) has been empowered to make a one-off Christmas offer to regular readers. Just say in not more than twelve words why you think the Government is taking this action. For instance, you might say: "I think the Government is taking this action in order to swell their own coffers and get rid of a particularly knotty situation."

You've probably noticed that there are fifteen words in that example, but that's the Irish for you. No, only kidding. The winner of the contest will receive 1,000 shares. Millions of shares, if we can't get rid of them any other way.

AN ENTERTAINING SUCCESS STORY

1943: March 8, born, son of theatrical agent Leslie Grade. Educated at private schools in London.
1960: Joins *Daily Mirror* as trainee journalist, becoming sports columnist 1964-66.
1966: Joins the Grade Organization as a theatrical agent, forming his own company, London Management and Representation, three years later.
1973: Resigns as joint managing director of his agency to become deputy controller of entertainment with London Weekend Television.
1977: Appointed London Weekend director of programmes and joins the company board.
1981: First marriage dissolved, quits London Weekend to join Embassy Television in Los Angeles.
1982: Marries Sarah Lawson, daughter of Baron Burnham.
1983: Leaves Embassy to run his own production company.
1984: Old friend Bill Cotton invites him to become Controller BBC1.

Wenham - Royal Masonic School, Bushey, St John's College, Oxford, and still only 47 - must continue to look a long-term favourite for the top job.

On the programming side ITV believes he has two immediate chances to restore the viewing balance - the introduction of a new soap opera next year, and the use, as often as possible, of Terry Wogan. The soap, *East Enders*, is being made at Elstree, ironically in the old studios of ATV, once owned by his uncle Lew.

It should have started in January, but "production difficulties" have now delayed it to February or even March. Grade recently said the programme

'The real test is next autumn. He has his work cut out'

would go out twice a week, at 7.30pm on Mondays and Wednesdays - in other words, opposite *Coronation Street*, ITV's most popular programme.

"He was making a dry joke," one BBC executive remarked later. The timing, and popularity, of the series will determine much of BBC1's overall audience success next year.

As for Wogan, ITV has learned to live with the fact that he is one of the BBC's few assets. It can afford to. In New York ITV had a clean sweep of the international Emmys, while the BBC failed to win a nomination. ITV has picked up two Prix Italia this year. In the same arena the BBC picked up nothing.

One ITV figure said: "It's much too early to pass judgment on Michael. The real test is next autumn - by this time next year things need to be different at Television Centre. But he has his work cut out. In the end, you are as good as your heads of department, and one of the real problems at the BBC is that it is very short of good heads of department. That's why it's short of good programmes."

David Hewson



Under threat: One of Yellowstone's 200 bears

Grizzly truth about mixing with bears

The searchers soon saw what had happened. The young grizzly, backpacking alone in a remote part of Yellowstone National Park in Wyoming, had been dragged from her tent in the night and partly consumed by the grizzly bear.

A few days later a grizzly entered a campsite in the park and pulled a boy aged 12 from his tent, injuring his arm. Two weeks later a naturalist and her husband had the misfortune to surprise a sow grizzly and her cubs: the bear charged, slashing and cutting the couple, but did not continue the attack.

Grizzlies are the most splendid and formidable of North American animals, up to eight feet from nose to tail and weighing 40 stone when fully grown. They are, however, a threatened species and present the managers of Yellowstone with their most controversial and difficult problem.

The managers are charged with providing both a habitat in which grizzlies may roam freely and flourish, and a park that people can enjoy in relative safety. The aims are not readily compatible: people and bears do not always mix well.

The 3,400 square miles of Yellowstone are a grizzly bear's natural home for about 200 of the 600 to 800 grizzlies left in the lower 48 states of the US. The rugged park attracts more than two million people a year. Bear supporters and people supporters ask: "Whose park is it, anyway?"

The backpacker's death (there was a similar killing by a grizzly just outside the park last year) has intensified the debate. This year, apart from the fatal and dangerous contacts between people and grizzly bears described above, there have been more than 900 grizzly sightings at Yellowstone: twice as many as last year and particularly unusual considering that grizzlies prefer to keep away from humans.

"Everyone has an opinion on bears", Mr Tom Hobbs, chief ranger of Yellowstone, says. "The letters I get say people should be kept out of the backcountry, or the bears should be got rid of to make the backcountry safe for people."

But grizzlies are no more dangerous now than they have always been. Car crashes are a greater hazard in the park, and so are lions: people pose for pictures by them and are gored. Since Yellowstone opened in 1872, grizzlies have killed five people, so they can hardly be regarded as regular man-eaters. They are omnivorous, mostly

eating grass, berries, ants, small rodents and carrion - but they can run at 40 mph and bring down a deer.

Part of the problem is the bear's image: the teddy bear and cartoon characters such as Yogi Bear, have made them seem cuddly and agreeable, or clowns, especially to town-dwelling visitors.

For nearly a century, bears were almost an entertainment at the park. Crowds gathered to see grizzlies feeding at rubbish dumps, and visitors made the black bear a beggar by constant roadside feeding. Two black bears had to be destroyed every month because of complications caused by food and junk they were fed by visitors, so park authorities closed the dumps.

Some naturalists warned that bears would have difficulty adjusting to life without the dumps and tights, that there would still have to be some controlled feeding. Indeed, bears have continued to hunt in populated areas, forcing the authorities to sedate troublesome bears with drugged darts and haul them into the backcountry.

"We have tried to raise people's fear level. We do not want to scare them, but we want to make visitors aware that this is a place of wild animals," says Mr Hobbs.

Those who hike and camp in bear country are warned to follow strict rules: to travel in groups, to wear bells and to talk, so that bears will hear them and move away. Grizzlies are particularly dangerous when surprised.

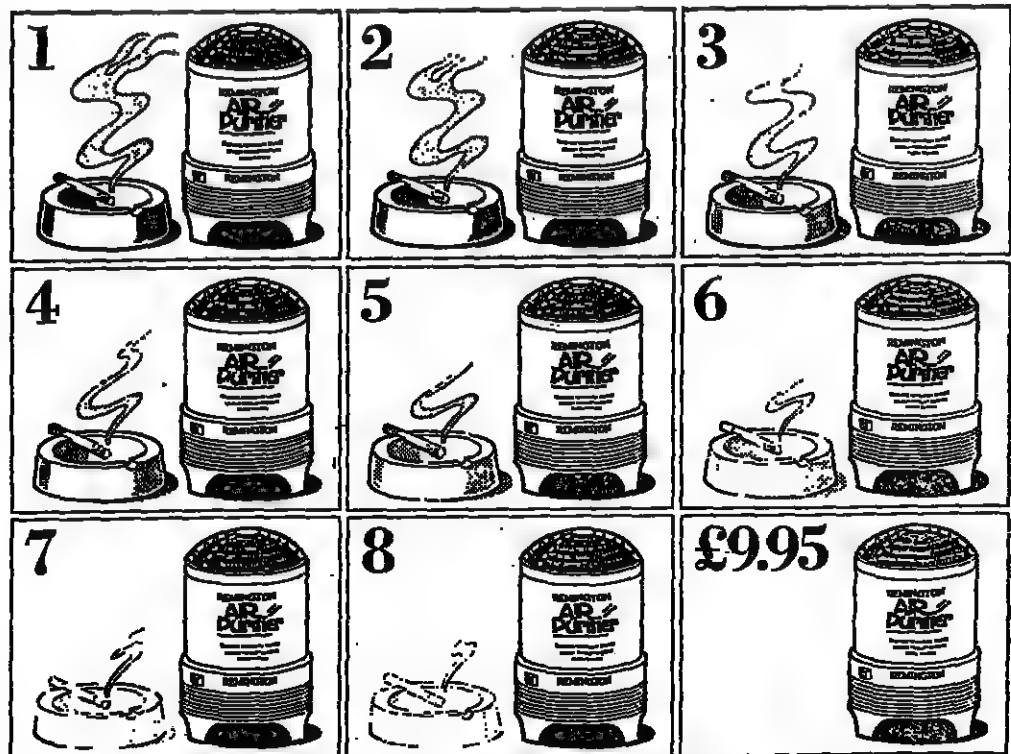
Bears have an acute sense of smell and will investigate anything that arouses their curiosity. Campers are warned to keep food out of tents, not to sleep in the clothes they wear while cooking, to store food by suspending it from a tree trunk at least 10 feet above ground. Women are warned to avoid using cosmetics and to stay out of bear country when menstruating.

Mr Hobbs thinks there has been more grizzly activity and sightings this year because the failure of the high county pine-needle crop drove bears to the lowlands, where damp weather encouraged a longer season for the vegetation bears love.

Most people who travel through bear country feel, like the rangers, that the risks are acceptable, part of the adventure in exploring a remarkable tract of mountain wilderness. Meanwhile, the grizzlies are going underground - sleeping in their winter dens until spring.

Trevor Fishlock

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moreover... Miles Kingdon

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After the success of the public share offering of British Telecom, the Government has instructed us to prepare a prospectus for the privatization of the province known as Northern Ireland.

This fine region, lying within

easy reach of the UK, Eire and Iceland, has been under the direct control of the Government. Although it has had a mixed trading history, we feel that its potential is enormous. At a time when places like Greece and Spain are becoming saturated by the holiday trade, the investment potential of Northern Ireland as an unspoilt vacation area is limitless.

Share Offer - The six counties

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 508)

ACROSS:
8 Understanding (13)
9 Thing (3)
10 Bizarre (9)
11 Duck (5)
12 Swerve (7)
13 Fish spear (7)
19 Divine food (5)
22 Attainment Day (3,6)
24 Seaman (3)
25 Memory lapse (13)
DOWN:
2 Alarmed (6)
3 Entertained (6)
4 Disintegrate (8)
5 Body cloth (6)
6 Mid-leg joint (4)
7 Barley (6)
8 Ingest (6)
12 Metal rock (3)
14 Volcano vent (8)
15 Swindle (3)
16 Work dismissal (3,3)
17 Imprison (6)
18 Tear roughly (3,3)
20 Grated spice (6)
21 Check (6)
23 Article (4)

SOLUTION TO No 507

ACROSS: 1 Boding 4 Biscot 7 Mock 8 Objector 9 Plectrum 13 Den 16 Clement Atiles 17 Tie 19 Dislodge 24 Plethora 25 Easy 26 Brandy 27 Thruer
DOWN: 1 Bomb 2 Decollete 3 Groat 4 Bijou 5 Slick 6 Cyrene 10 Creed 11 Raics 12 Malto 13 Diligence 14 Need 15 Scut 18 Idler 20 Ivory 21 Least 22 Stun 23 Hymn

BOOKS II

Down Under
in Limey
and Oz eyes

Linda Christmas

THE DICTIONARY OF
AUSTRALIAN
QUOTATIONS
Edited by Stephen Murray-
Smith
Heinemann, £35

The Australians have such a graphic way with the spoken word that compilations of colloquialisms and studies of slang have for long occupied academics, while the less colourful task of serious dictionary-making has waited in line. Thus the invaluable *Macquarie Dictionary* is a mere two years old, and only now do we welcome the first *Dictionary of Australian Quotations*.

Stephen Murray-Smith's volume is, as the price suggests, a handsome publication. It offers 4,000 entries covering what Australians, whether they be Aborigines, advertising copywriters, or academics, poets or politicians, have had to say over 200 years, from the first sermon in February 1788: "What shall I render unto the Lord for all his benefits toward me?" to Bob Hawke, the current Prime Minister, on the Bible: "This stuff about the meek inheriting the earth is a lot of bullshit. The weak need the strong to look after 'em". Religion aside, the Australians have a surprising amount to say on "Death" and "Women", and rather less than one might expect on "Cricket" and "Drink".

And then, generously, much space is given to the foreigners' view of Australia. In effect this means Marx, Engels and Lenin, a handful of Americans from the eloquent Mark Twain to a few daff lines from Bob Dylan, and many, many quotations from the British.

Their views cover the extremes from dull to devastating: from Darwin's gallantry: "This is a really wonderful Colony: ancient Rome, in her imperial grandeur, would not have been ashamed of such an offspring" to Beecham's insults: "A Nation of oafs". In between there are numerous perceptive.

Delia Lawrence and Trollope. On the whole, I detect a tendency towards niggardly, somewhat puzzled praise with the odd black spot (Webb and Morris) of strident condemnation. Les Murray, a leading contemporary Australian poet has an explanation for this: "Much of the hostility to Australia shown by the English above a certain class can be traced to the fact that we are, to a large extent, the poor who got away".

The dictionary has a double index of "Keywords" and of "Ideas and References". There is no index of authors.

You do not come on a book like this every day. Perhaps 15 years ago - it seems longer - it was known that the materials held by the family of Matisse, who was emerging from controversy just then, 20 years after his death, as the painterly genius of the century and against expectations the best sculptor too, as well as the most serenely linear draughtsman, were reserved for a life to be written by Pierre Schneider. Questions were still answered kindly and fully, the Master's daughter was as exot and helpful as ever. But in the background the intelligent and sprightly Schneider was labouring and something special was in store. So it turns out, exceptional in every way: four kilos and 740 pages of splendid book. It is not precisely a life, so much as a series of 23 discursive studies of the major critical issues in 65 years of development, discussed in a broadly chronological sequence that nevertheless harks restlessly back and forth, assuming extensive knowledge but adding continually to it, incorporating literary reference, innumerable unknown and revealing letters and mountainous documentation, concluding, under the title of "Moments in a Life", with racy accounts of seven biographical junctures that have otherwise escaped.

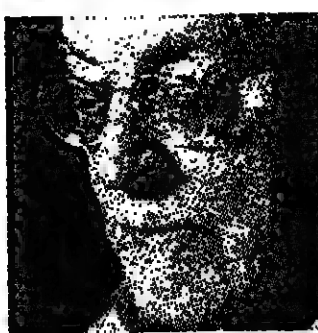
The works by Matisse that have been exhibited and illustrated over and over elsewhere are largely those that have landed in major collections. They include most of his masterpieces but the choice still reflects to a great extent the taste and the influence of the late Alfred Barr. Even readers who have seen all the ex-

hibitions and books of the last 40 years will find that, of Schneider's 930 plates (no fewer than 220 in colour) something like a third are unfamiliar. They include the corpus of photographs that Matisse kept for his own use when he sold the originals, whose whereabouts are often unknown. These illustrations add a new dimension to understanding.

The survey is never less than perceptive. The terms of reference are naturally those that Matisse and his family would have wished. But the apotheosis of the how of painting, seen as triumphing over the old why

Painterly genius
of all or nothing

Lawrence Gowing

MATISSE
By Pierre Schneider
Thames & Hudson, £75

Artist of the century

But anyone who inclines to ask what this poet of clarity and comfort was in fact clarifying and comforting away will find plenty of aid in this great source book. A comic yet moving story tells how Matisse, racked by the struggle to find his way, came back to Paris when "the artist's anxieties would return in force" in the hotel at the Gare Montparnasse. There are brilliant things in every chapter. For continuous illumination I choose the ninth, called "Only by Colour", about how Matisse came to Collioure and what it offered him in the years when the artists in Montmartre were

always making fun of him. Schneider can conjure up the spirit of a year to perfection in a couple of words - the Nietzschean laughter of the new century or the "creative amnesia" of 1902-3.

It is a model monograph in itself and more than half of the 50 plates are quite unknown. A chapter called "The Mechanism of a Picture" turns out to be about studio scenes, life painting, the nude, the modelling of *Nu couché*, and the painting of *Blue Nude*. It continues about drawing and that favourite theme of modernist meditation, the Sign, and about love and the Kantian revolution expressed in the phrase "I do not create a woman. I make a picture". It finishes with Bergson, music, time, modes of meaning and colour (everything is more or less about colour) - with a good story about Matisse and Marquet explaining to Van Dongen what an indiarubber was. Whoever has stayed with the writer through 44 pages of this will be wholeheartedly behind him and ready for an equally various and nourishing gallantry under the title "To do two things at once", which is a considerable understatement.

"This all or nothing" Matisse once wrote. "Is very exhausting." A study that is inclusive and exhaustive suits him as well as being perceptive and literate. The book is also entertaining, as compilations so encyclopaedic rarely are.

Within its critical limits it is the single book on Matisse in the 40 years since Barr that is quite indispensable. It is entirely beautiful - an enchantment from (almost) the first page to the last.

The earliest, near-contemporary account of Glyndwr's rebellion - now Peniarth MS 135 in the National Library of Wales - concluded that "very many" believed that Glyndwr had died with the collapse of his revolt, but that "the scots maintain that he did not". Jan Morris is one of those scots.

The crux of the book is Jan Morris's vision of Glyndwr's country reborn as a twenty-first century Welsh republic. The capital is at Machynlleth, where

the northern mountains fall into the Dovey estuary, and where the lost leader held one of his parliaments. The new Wales is fully bilingual, there are tough regulations about the buying of land by outsiders and somehow what is left of the industrial south has been tamed by a system of cooperatives. There is a Defence Force based at Aberhonddu (Brecon). Relations with London are good, and the English legislation is at Nanteos, an ancient country house once the home of the Powells of north Cardigan.

"As the very model of a non-nuclear, neutral, non-military ecological state, Wales is a lodge-star for young idealists all over the world."

This is a beguiling vision, but possibly an improbable destiny for a land where the spirit of Fluellen is never far below the surface of the national character. Moreover, modern Welsh historians have stressed that Glyndwr's must be seen in his own feudal terms, and that the great chieftain in his youth was an ardent ally of the English crown, even fighting against the Scots in the wars of Richard II.

In power, planned to annex the English marshes from Chester to Hereford, as Jan Morris mentions.

Jan Morris tends to dismiss the Tudors, but it was they who ended the wars and began the reconciliation of Wales and England, so earning a special place in Welsh hearts. Thus for the poet Sion Tudor (d. 1602), Henry VII was "the one who set us free" (*Yr un a'n rhoes ninnau'n rhydd*). To say this is not to debunk in any way this passionate, rewarding book, but to suggest that we must look at Glyndwr in the context of his own age, not ours.

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Wagner
of sound
and film

J. Enoch Powell

JACQUES TATI
Frame by Frame
By James Harding
Secker & Warburg, £12.95

Tati as Men Uncle and Oscar of 1958

When I started this biography of Jacques Tati (Tati), the creator of *M. Hulot*, I began to laugh prematurely, as I do when beginning to watch for the umpteenth time one of Tati's great classics. My eyes even moistened with pride when I found that phrases from my obituary tribute to Tati in *The Times* were used at the head of chapters like texts from Scripture.

I was mistaken. It was a tragedy, something far above the comic story of a comedian, that I was about to read - yet another endorsement to the thesis that all lives of great achievement end in a kind of failure unless terminated on the quarterdeck by a musket ball.

Tati, by birth half Dutch, one-quarter French, one-quarter - surely the most important? - Russian, was a born genius; a genius of observation, of imitation, of human sympathy and insight. For the English (known curiously to the French as "Anglo-Saxons") he is the immortal interpreter of the enigma that haunts them down the centuries: the character and ways of their gifted and indispensable nearest neighbours across the Channel - immortal, as will be, so long as celluloid holds together, the five canonical works, *Jour de Fête*, *Vacances de M. Hulot*, *Mon Oncle*, *Traffic* and *Playtime*.

Tati was conscious of his own genius, jealous to maintain the methods, however laborious, that were necessary to achieve the results he aimed at, and remorselessly determined to impose his will and vision, down to the smallest details, upon all that went to make up the intended masterpiece. In his earlier films, *Jour de Fête*, *Hulot's Holiday* and *Mon Oncle* he settled himself in at a carefully chosen location, enlisted ordinary local people on a massive scale to be his actors, worked out a script that would be adhered to in every particular, and personally superintended the imposition of the all-important sound-track. Sounds, mere sounds, and movement.

Life thereafter was for him a bitter epilogue, though his creative impulse did not cease

mere movement, were his working elements.

Reluctantly accepted by distributors, the first three pieces achieved immense financial success and refuted the many sceptics. M. Hulot became a person known around the world, especially the English-speaking world. But Tati was not satisfied. He aspired to create his own scene for his own creation. It was in this fateful determination that he recalls Richard Wagner, the creator of the music drama. Both men refused to believe that they could fully realize their vision anywhere except on their own ground. Wagner set about building Bayreuth; Tati invested a million pounds to call into existence out of nothing a whole city of glass and concrete at Vincennes - Tativille - where his message and perceptions could be realized under his sovereign control. The difference was that Wagner succeeded and Tati failed. *Playtime*, for all its glorious individual episodes, could not as a whole sustain his pretensions; and the edifice collapsed, leaving Tati himself virtually penniless, stripped even of his home and of the rights in his own films.

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to evolve new projects, of which only one, *Traffic*, attained completion and modest success financially. In one of the projects that remained unrealized there was to have been a feature which is infinitely and pathetically instructive. Ever since the days of the famous *Holiday*, Tati had been inwardly jealous of M. Hulot's success and yearned to prove to himself that he could create without him. In the film *Confusion*, which was all but sold to Hollywood, Hulot would play a part, but he was to be killed by an accidental burst of gunfire on a set, after which, inevitably, the actors would trip, or ostentatiously avoid tripping, over the corpse.

Tati's past successes hunted him to the end, never ceasing to fidget and tinker with the old films yet always promising something new. Harding and his book reveal the tragic drama that is encapsulated in the life of Jacques Tati; but they are too near to the time and personality of the subject to write it. Perhaps one day a filmmaker will make a film - the only fitting medium - around the life of one of the giants of cinema. Meanwhile, that part of humanity which is for ever in Tati's debt will possess the raw material of the story in this biography - frame, so to speak, by frame.

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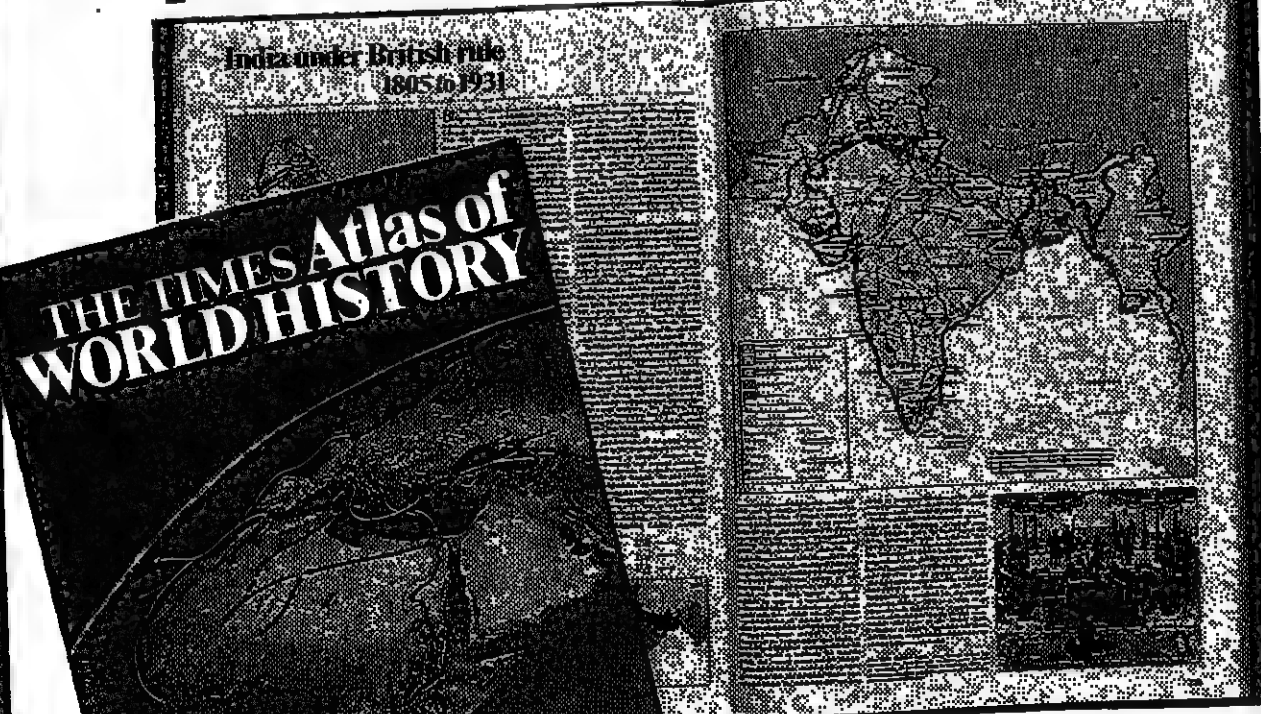
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THE TIMES DIARY

The Laud's judgment

The beleaguered Monday Club is to be publicly hanged tonight - by one of its own number. Derek Laud, its only black member and secretary of the immigration and race relations committee, will tell Young Conservatives in Kingston that the club has become "an object of ridicule" and that its chairman, David Storey, should consider resigning. He accuses "wilder elements" of the membership of an "hysterical" approach to immigration and of lending the club a "brutal and inflexible" image and he accuses the leadership of a catalogue of sins. It showed a lack of "basic political maturity" in dealing with those who resigned. In March, alleging the club was racist and extremist, and its "principle contribution" recently has been "to deny our credibility to those in government whom we seek to influence". Laud has retained close links with those who resigned. Whether he will now follow their example he is not saying.

● Saatchi and Saatchi employed actor David Kerner to mimic Ken Livingstone's voice for last night's Conservative Party political broadcast knocking the GLC. He was most anxious, I'm told, that his identity be kept secret. This is hardly surprising. Until last month he was impersonating Red Ken for the GLC in *The Rastafarians' Lament*. "I just thought it would be a neat way to get £240 from the government to send to Ethiopia," Kerner, a Liberal, told me yesterday.

Monkey business

Sir Keith Joseph's announcement that some parents will have to contribute to their children's university tuition fees surprised Bow Group member Richard Bacon. In March last year he interviewed Sir Keith for the *LSE* student newspaper *Breiter* about possible changes in the grant system. The education secretary said: "The cost of a student to the taxpayer is his or her tuition - now, we're not suggesting monkeying around with that."

Bathing beauty

Richard Branson has dreamt up a scheme to give Virgin employees and artists a Christmas box to end all Christmas boxes. He has lent all 1,600 of them a total of £2 million to buy 2,400 shares in British Telecom. The idea is that when they go on the market in a couple of weeks, the employees sell immediately, repay Branson his loan and keep the profits - which he reckons could be anything up to a million pounds. "Everybody from Boy George to the doorman stands to make the same amount," he says. "I'm not a gambling man but I thought the chances of our people making a loss was pretty slim. Virgin won't be making a penny." He thought up the idea in his bath.

● Good news for Russians born in the Stalinist era and given names like Tractor or Electricity in homage to Soviet industrial zeal. The Russian paper *Trud* has reminded them that they have the right to change risible names.

Boxed in

The Trotskyist Militant Tendency - expanding so fast that it has outgrown the 3,000-seat Wembley Centre - has taken for next year's rally the 6,000-seat Royal Albert Hall. This offers Militant the chance to recruit yet more supporters. By law, the capitalists who have boxes there must be asked if they wish to attend.

BARRY FANTONI



"Of course there's a difference with the Falklands - Argentina didn't want to join the Common Market"

Honour bound

Mash director Robert Altman did not make it to a special Commons showing of *Secret Honour*, his new film about Richard Nixon, on Monday evening. Nor did he join Clement Freud and Roy Hattersley for the reception afterwards. Instead he was locked in a wrangle at the Athenaeum Hotel in Piccadilly where his American Express card had been confiscated after the hotel checking machine declared it invalid. White with rage, Altman stormed back to his suite and refused to leave until the card was given back. After a couple of hours and 200 dollars-worth of phone calls to American Express HQ in Arizona, his card was returned - by the way, in full - followed by apologies and champagne on the house. Back in his Paris office yesterday, Altman said the hotel could sue him for the *Am Ex* unpaid bill: "I'm not going to be logical or sane. They weren't interested in logic - just in following orders."

PHS

Should we wish that Winston Churchill was alive to lead us today?

Michael Howard considers the changing needs of leadership

Needed: one nation again



Since 1945 the degree of national unity achieved under the leadership of Winston Churchill has been steadily eroded, leaving a desolate foreshore littered with evil-smelling detritus and decay. The underlying cause has probably been that the era of national unity was also that of national economic decline.

Three further factors made the situation more difficult. The first was "the oil shock" of the early 1970s. How we would have fared if we had not simultaneously become an oil-producing country, I do not dare to speculate.

The second factor, one seldom cited, has been the sexual revolution: the dissemination of cheap and reliable means of birth-control. The effect of this on the status of women is self-evident. Less evident is the effect in encouraging a new generation to reject the social mores of their parents, or at least select from among them those they find convenient.

The last factor is the "third industrial revolution" led by Japan, in computers, microtechnology and robotics. It is not simply the levels of unemployment resulting from this dislocation which are so disturbing; it is the grim long-term outlook for the labour forces discarded by old labour-intensive industries, with little prospect of being absorbed into the new capital-intensive ones.

Such a situation produces gigantic social strains. It throws onto the welfare state a burden such as its architects never conceived and a generation brought up to regard a state provision as a natural right understandably resents any curtailment of benefits.

Workers have always seen jobs less as a way of contributing to national wealth than as a means of drawing on it, a kind of social security. That goes for university teachers as well as miners.

Nevertheless, unless people are able to contribute by their work to the functioning of society, thereby acquiring some status within it, they will feel rejected and ultimately alienated. It is bad enough to feel exploited; it is infinitely worse to feel ignored and forgotten.

The long-term threat to social stability today arises less from those who feel unjustly treated than from those, especially the young, who simply do not feel part of society at all. It is among such people that mass movements, led by visionaries and dedicated to the destruction of the existing order, have historically found their strongest support.

Unless people are able to contribute to society by their work, they will feel rejected

Developments such as these can impose intolerable strains on the strongest of communities. We must not underestimate the success with which our own society has so far contained them, the extent to which patience, tolerance, goodwill and mutual understanding have eased necessary transitions and defused unnecessary crises. I believe that this success owes a great deal to the habits of mind and sense of community established during that earlier "era of national unity".

But neither should we ignore the existence of a dedicated minority which does not wish to see those strains contained; whose object is to exacerbate them so the social order disintegrates and a new revolutionary elite can seize power and implement their own ideological objectives. Their strategy was conceived by Lenin; the tactics conveniently described by Che Guevara, Mariagheila and Regis Debray.

Legitimate grievances, especially those not easily remediable, are exploited. A confrontation is forced in which the authorities are deliber-

ately provoked to retaliate with violence. That violence is then itself exploited to discredit the authorities and justify further violence on the part of the insurgents. "Red Guards" are formed to intimidate potential or actual dissidents and ultimately displace the incumbent authorities as the effective instruments of government. The mass of the population, wearied and sickened by endemic violence, ultimately accepts the revolution as the only way of restoring some kind of stability and order.

Whether such tactics come from left or right, the threat remains the same. It must be identified, resisted, and denounced. Those, however great, who out of compassion with the grievances which are being so skillfully exploited fail to do so, are at best naïve and at worst willing dupes.

The tactics of dealing with such revolutionary manoeuvres demand courage, intelligence, patience, and invincible good humour characteristics which have so far been shown by the police. The strategy must be to remove the sources of grievance. Ultimately it can be achieved only by the creation of national wealth for investment to create further employment, and for public expenditure to sustain the welfare state. That wealth cannot be created by printing money. High-minded adjurations as to how wealth should be redistributed are of very little help if it is not there to redistribute.

There is probably no way in which the transition can be managed without hardship, and if these are the only alternatives it may be that some short-term, local hardship, properly alleviated, may in the long run be better than widespread and growing pauperization.

But the greater that hardship, the greater the need for evident and genuine public concern, and for encouragement to see light at the end of the dark tunnel.

The criticism does seem to me to be well-founded, that key members

of the government appear to see their function to be that of managing an economy, or indeed running a business, rather than that of caring for a community. Indeed I don't see how you can effectively run a business unless you are seen by the workforce as caring for their welfare.

In political as in military leadership, the way in which things are done is no less important than what is done. The tougher the going, the greater the hardships demanded, then the greater the need for unflinching resolution at the top; but the greater the need for evident compassion as well.

This brings me back to the concept of the nation as a focus of communal loyalty. Nostalgia is the worst imaginable guide in politics, and there was much in old-fashioned patriotism of which we should be glad to see the end. Too often, national unity has been purchased at the price of international disunity.

Patriotism is the close ally of xenophobia, if not of racial arrogance. But a proper pride in the community to which one belongs seems to me an essential framework to enable our society to function at all. For national feeling is like the devil in the gospel in whose place, once it was cast out, seven devils entered in. Loyalty, or what sociologists call "group cohesion", is a fundamental instinct in mankind and national loyalty only gradually developed out of a mass of small, conflicting, more immediate loyalties. The abandonment of the nation as a focus for loyalty means that loyalties focus at lower level - upon class, regions, sects (or indeed sex) race, or simply upon gangs; groups in continual and often murderous conflict with one another. National feeling is what makes community-building possible: the sense that, in a fundamental way, we belong to one another.

It is desirable, so far as possible, to continue this move from lower to higher loyalties, from Britain to

Europe, Commonwealth or the Atlantic community, ultimately to the planet Earth. But this can be done effectively only if the roots of national loyalties are well nourished, and that higher loyalty carries the whole nation with it - not just the intelligent and educated few. Otherwise national unity can be disrupted and nothing gained in its place. It is all too possible in seeking unity with other peoples, to lose touch with one's own.

Internationalism, or rather supranationalism, is all very well if it is based on strong, coherent national entities. But the greater the opportunities it seems to offer, the greater the need to promote national consensus. Otherwise the elites will be seen as out of touch with and irrelevant to the needs of the ordinary people, who may eventually turn to other leaders rather nearer home, more closely in touch with their concerns, speaking with accents they find more familiar - leaders who will seem to stand very much more unequivocally for what they perceive as being the national interest.

The concept of national unity took centuries to develop. The danger today is not so much that it will fail to develop yet further to embrace higher loyalties, but rather, that it will gradually disintegrate, leaving a country divided, impoverished and virtually ungovernable; a country at the mercy of fanatics and ideologues, quite prepared to use violence to achieve their ends.

National unity cannot be preserved by governmental action alone. There must be a realization on the part of us all that Britain is a Commonwealth: a society in which the enrichment of the few contributes little if anything to the national well-being but the deprivation of a substantial minority impoverishes us all.

Should we wish that Winston Churchill was alive to lead us today? Frankly, I don't think so. After all, the Churchill of 1940 was also the Churchill of 1911 and indeed of 1926. He was a warrior whose joy in battle often overrode any desire for conciliation and who itched for the opportunity, as he once phrased it, "to put these grave matters to the proof".

I suspect that the present crisis would find him in the police control rooms, devising new strategies, new tactics and even new weapons to bear the pickets; in the intervals of making speeches which delighted a part of the population as much as they infuriated the rest.

The danger is that national unity will disintegrate, leaving a country divided

But from that protean character we can learn lessons. It was Churchill's firm vision of a united nation transcending barriers of party, region and class - a vision rooted in his understanding, as a historian, of how that unity came to be created and his confidence, as a statesman, that in spite of all dangers threatening from outside and within, it could yet be enhanced and preserved - that made him universally acceptable as a national leader.

The problems which confront us today are far more complex and the dangers no less great than those of 40 years ago. They demand a different style of leadership and a rather different blend of resolution, compassion and sheer political skill. Without that vision of transcendent national unity, the people will assuredly perish.

The author is Regius Professor of Modern History at Oxford University. This is an extract from the *English Speaking Union's Churchill lecture*, held this week.

Ronald Butt

Europe: sorting out the semantics

Enlargement of the Community is the principal business facing the European Council of Ministers next week but the deeper question of closer integration within the Community will not be out of sight. Something of significance is happening despite the difference of opinion about the best path to follow between President Mitterrand and Mrs Thatcher. That much is conceded even in London, despite the reigning scepticism about talk of "union".

A leading article in *The Times* recently, entitled "Unity not Union", argued that greater unity between the states of the Community was a more constructive way forward than the notion of union which the French have stressed and which, at least in President Mitterrand's rhetoric, seems to carry federalist overtones. This provoked protesting letters from Community enthusiasts who believe that unity must in some sense entail union.

Not least, Signor Altiero Spinelli, whose committee was responsible for the so-called Draft Treaty establishing the European Union (which was adopted by the European Parliament) saw union as necessary to achieve greater technical cooperation, and a more genuinely common market within the Community.

Both sides of the argument over union would agree with Signor Spinelli over technical cooperation and a freer common market. What is at issue is his contention that these must involve strengthening the Commission's executive powers, phasing out the right of veto by sovereign states, except for foreign policy questions, and delegating virtual sovereignty over some issues from member states to the "union".

So what is the Foreign Office's analysis of these questions on which the British Government is working? The point is conceded that the case for union cannot be met by complete immobility. It is argued that the two sides to the question are misled by a semantic problem. To the French, it is said, union means no more than increasingly close integration, or some sort of confederation. To the British a union signifies a unitary state ultimately implying the same concept as the relationship between England and Scotland.

The opening statement of the Treaty of Rome expressed a determination to establish the foundations of "an ever-closer union among the peoples of Europe". In 1972, when the Pompidou-Heath accord brought Britain into the Community, the commitment was expressed to (as President Pompidou summed it up) "progress towards a full European union in 10 years", though he significantly added: "We deliberately refrained from outlining the characteristics of this union because this could not be done in the time at our disposal". In 1976, the European Council stated that European union would be built progressively on economic and monetary union.

Finally, the first objective in the agreed text after the Stuttgart summit last year was "to strengthen, and continue the development of the communities which are the nucleus of European union" by reinforcing existing policies and elaborating new ones within the framework of the Rome and Paris treaties.

"Union" therefore, is not a new word in the European vocabulary. What, if anything, does it mean?

The Heath-Pompidou summit plainly went too far, and some of the present utterances from the union lobby are interpreted by the British Government as a flight from reality.

But in Whitehall it is recognized that, paradoxically, the enlargement of the Community, while in one respect making it more disparate, is also going to force some changes in the direction the "unionists" want, and notably, more majority voting.

Despite the unanimity of decision required under the Luxembourg compromise when a nation insists that its vital interest is involved, there is already in practice more majority voting than is commonly supposed. But with 12 members, it will be increasingly difficult to secure a consensus on secondary questions. The Foreign Office therefore, now seems to accept that there will have to be more majority votes.

As for the Spinelli concept of union, Whitehall does not believe that the French really endorse it. Though Paris might, it is conceded, go a little farther than London in strengthening the European Parliament, the French would certainly not give it revenue-raising powers; they are thought to have in mind such subjects as health and culture as suitable candidates for more parliamentary influence.

Whitehall certainly does not believe that the French would accept a derogation of sovereignty. When President Mitterrand talks about "supra-national union", the British believe that he may be thinking of such steps as the opening of the Franco-German border, which is not a derogation of sovereignty but a practical recognition of the fact that millions of people constantly cross it. The extension of this particular concept is something the Foreign Office might not oppose in principle, though the Home Office might, if only because we have no identity cards.

Yet it is also accepted in London that the Luxembourg compromise is being abused by trivial use. The British say that if another Whitehall department proposes this in any particular case, the Foreign Office, resists in order not to debase the currency. Other states, however, are differently. Herring quotas are regarded at a vital national interest by the Danes who invoke the Luxembourg compromise on every detail.

More majority voting would mean in the British view, represent an unacceptable transfer of sovereignty, provided every member can say, at the last instance, what does and does not affect its vital interest. The system should not be changed, but member states should have to explain (and justify) why their vital national interest is involved. It is allegedly only a matter of making the existing procedures work better.

But if Whitehall is right in thinking that Britain could subscribe to 90 per cent of what President Mitterrand really means, what is the difference between them? What does the President mean when he talks about "une vraie entité politique"?

Can the gap between the French and British positions be reasoned away like this? Could an informed arrangement not to misuse the Luxembourg convention really change anything as long as each state remains the judge of whether any question involves its vital interest?

This much at least can be said: if the difference between the French and the British on "union" is as small as Whitehall thinks, and if both believe that union-unity does not require change in the basic European constitution, President Mitterrand and Mrs Thatcher should have no difficulty in establishing the fact. If they do, they should tell the world plainly. There is no point in causing stress by proclaiming a difference that is really fiction.

Paul Jennings

Coded mysteries of the Eastern

No doubt a commuter in any British Rail region has his own vision of its oddities, a combination of local quirks and that mysterious inner life of the railway - so public, sweeping grandly through fields, noblemen's parks, suburban gardens, into the heart of cities, and yet so private, with its bell signals, big old brass things, code and rule books, its staff uniformed as for a peaceful army, talking more among themselves than to us, and laughing secretly.

But surely the railway sits most strangely of all on East Anglia. In the North and Midlands it has a comfortable historical continuity with the mine railways from which it developed, in the West the genius of Brunel logically connects London with the Bristol or early iron ships and the revelation of Cornwall to Victorians, the Southern is for trippers to Brighton and commuters from Guildford. But Eastern?

Even now Norwich is a separate capital best reached on horseback. At Stratford St Mary, Suffolk, about half-way to Norwich, the letters of the alphabet are let into the flushwork buttresses, and a Latin rhyme tells passing priests that travelling excuses them as the entire breviary is contained in the 26 letters. And now that Felixstowe, served entirely by road, is our top port, the railway seems more irrelevant than ever.

In the invaluable *Dictionary of Railway Slang* there are some gems. D.C.M. "Don't come Monday - one day's suspension". Late and never early (L.N.E.R.). Porridge box (Royal Scot train) and sparkler (electric train).

But what is the expression, do you suppose, from the heart of the railway world itself, for Eastern Region? It is *Hostile territory*. And an old Eastern employee, on lines laid surreptitiously across vast plains of wheat and beet interlaced with water, was a *sweaty*.

Colchester a voice in the new, supremely unnecessary loudspeakers tells us that the next stop is Liverpool Street; too bad for anybody wanting out at Chelmsford. Sometimes the voice is friendly, conversational, as if the speaker half wanted to run a real disc-jockey programme ("now here's a request for the Flying Pickets from that deceptively solemn-looking gentile; main with eye-glasses in carriage four"). Sometimes it is oracular official. "This is your chief steward speaking", it said the other day, so gravely that we wouldn't have been surprised if it had gone on to announce the declaration of war. "Will those in the restaurant car, when you have finished your meal" (meal? At 5pm?) "return to the appropriate compartment. We have had warning of a Code Three."

I looked round the compartment. No one seemed surprised. Code Three, riots in Chelmsford? Cow on line? Those damn wires down again? Spoke check on first-class impostor? Sure enough, the train stopped. After about 10 minutes two ticket collectors came through, smiling to each other, as always. "We're all dying to know what Code Three is", I said (not true really. I've never seen a more apathetic-looking bunch of people).

"Code Three. Oh, that's all right", he said. Laughing. They went to the end of the deadly silent train, and came back. I asked again. One said to the other "Ah, he wants to know what Code Three is. Scargill is on the march." They went out, still laughing. Probably laughing still. That chap who wanted to know about Code Three...

All I can do is suggest a few more for that dictionary: *St Biotoff* (St Botolph's - alternative station, Colchester), *Merry Old Southerly* (Colchester), *Whelks and Scampi* (Clacton and Frinton Lines), and *Code Three* (Any stoppage for which even driver does not know reason).

Hard times for the hard left

Diana Geddes asks if French Communists can survive current conflicts within the party

No longer in government, nor yet fully in opposition, the French Communist Party is facing the worst crisis in its 44-year history. It has been abandoned by half of its electorate over the past five years. The three main pillars of its traditional support - the blue-collar workers, the young, and the intellectuals - are crumbling. The party is racked by unprecedented internal rivalries and divisions. Can it survive?

That is the question over which the party faithful are agonizing in the lead-up to their 25th triennial party congress, due to be held on February 6-10. True to the Communist Party traditions of democratic centralism, most of the impassioned debate now going on is behind closed doors. But a few people, genuinely fearful for the party's future are beginning to speak out in public.

Earlier this month a group of Communists, some with senior rank, caused uproar by publishing notes of the discussions between the French Communist Party (PCF) and the Kremlin at the time of the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia in August 1968. The notes, taken by Jean Kanapa, then a leading Communist official, show the attempts of the PCF to take a middle line with Moscow by condemning the invasion but avoiding an outright break.

The group, who refuse to reveal their identity, say they decided to intervene because they believe that "the life and death of the party is now at stake", and because they are convinced that the party's ambiguous relations with Russia lie at the heart of its present difficulties.

Although the PCF officially abandoned the Soviet line on the Czechoslovak crisis in 1976, declaring that it intended to pursue socialism "à la Française", it has never succeeded in cutting its umbilical cord with Moscow.

The dissident Communists go on to call for changes in the "losing team" heading the party. The debate now going on was "a question of creating the right conditions for an historic revival of the party. But is it too late? That is the crucial question. We, ourselves, would like to believe that nothing has been irretrievably lost."

Many feel that the party is in need of a radical shake-up if it is to survive. Its image has become hidebound and lacking in intellectual vigour. Its message is unclear and inconsistent. Georges Marchais, the party leader for the past 12 years, used to right-wing government of the day over the head, but he has now become a bit "passé" and tired.

Six members of the party's central committee caused a flurry of excitement at the end of last month by abstaining in the vote on the draft resolution for the 25th congress. Based on a report by Marchais, the resolution analysed the party's decline and its strategy for the future in strict accordance with the party's predominant conservative, hardline view.

Included among these six abstainers, dubbed the "Renouveaux" or reformists, was Pierre Juquin, the party's official spokesman and a member of its powerful politburo. Not since 1970 had a member of the

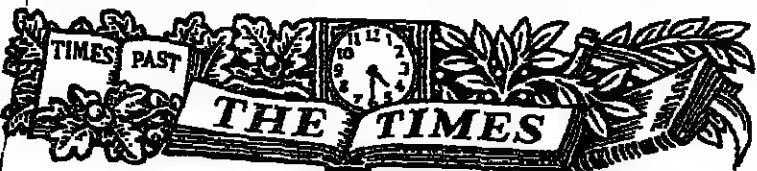
politburo refused to toe the party line on the congress's main resolution. The six were said to represent the mere tip of an iceberg of discontent and desire for change, going right down through the party hierarchy.

Many of those who know the party well are still sceptical about the chances for fundamental reform, however. Henri Fizin, former secretary of the PCF's Paris federation, who resigned in 1979 to set up his own "Rencontres Communistes", comments: "One should not underestimate the depth of the crisis in the party, but it would likewise be wrong to overestimate the role which the six abstentionists can play. The way the PCF is run makes it impossible for an opinion among the rank and file which is contradictory to the party line to be heard. The party machine governs the whole debate."

Marchais is increasingly unpopular within the party, and is being openly criticised for the first time. The latest opinion polls show that only 44 per cent of Communist supporters hope he stays as party leader, compared with 71 per cent before the European elections. People favour Roland Leroy, editor of *L'Humanité*, the party newspaper, André Lajoinie, leader of the Communist group in parliament, and Charles Fiterman, former government minister and head of party propaganda.

But the Communist Party is not like other parties: it does not readily dispose of its leaders. To do so would be tantamount to admitting that the party itself was wrong.

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WE HAVE BEEN WARNED

When is a communist not a communist? It's possible in this country to call somebody a fascist as a term of general abuse but it is less easy to call somebody a communist without running the risk of libel. Mr Arthur Scargill is not now a member of the Communist Party though he was in his youth and early manhood. He is a member of the Labour Party but everything he says and does is consistent with a certain kind of communism and receives the full and open support from many close colleagues who are themselves formal members of the Communist Party of Great Britain.

There are basically three kinds of communists in this country: those who inhabit the Communist Party to maintain it as a tightly disciplined and cohesive body; those who inhabit the Labour Party on the grounds that the long-term communist interests best served by working through the Labour Party which has more opportunities for exercising political power; and those who actually conceal their inner convictions by inhabiting other groups or communities, such as the Tory or Alliance parties, the media, the universities, teacher training colleges and any useful institution which can be subverted and manipulated by a communist agent of influence.

Mr Scargill belongs clearly to the second category and on his own admission. He left the Communist Party, in his own words, because he objected to its policy of de-Stalinisation and because he wanted to join a political organization, the Labour Party, where there was real power. But the singular characteristic about this year's miners strike is that for the first time for many years, the communist element is so overt, even triumphant, that the Labour Party and its leadership has been cowed into following the communist lead.

It is this communist presence, coupled with Mr Scargill's predominant role in the leadership and orchestration of the strike, with a permanent coterie of communist colleagues, that

makes it legitimate to examine his origins in the Communist Party and the consistency with which he has pursued his political objectives even after his departure from the Communist Party.

An examination of Mr Scargill's record, ably presented in a booklet published yesterday, shows no evidence that his formal departure from the Communist Party caused any change in his belief in the need to wage a class war in Britain to bring about a totally socialist society. His declared tactics have been first to change the Labour Party from within by removing all bans and proscriptions on far-left groups including the Communist Party. Having created such a "broad left" coalition, the leadership of each trade union would be packed with communists who would use their block votes to change Party policy and enforce such change. They would then proceed to discard what was left of the old social democratic ethos of the right wing of the Labour Party. It would by then have "completely served its purpose".

Such a party, containing all the far-left organizations but clearly run by a nucleus of communists or communist sympathizers as the NUM is now run, would take its struggle repeatedly to the streets. As Mr Scargill described it in the columns of the *Morning Star*, which has given him emphatic and sustained support throughout this strike, his view of the class war would involve "every sinew in every factory, office, dock, queue, docks, railway, plant and mill" to be strained to the maximum. "Waiting in the wings are four million unemployed whose numbers could swell the picket line at any time. What is urgently needed is the rapid and total mobilization of the trade union and labour movements to take positive advantage of a unique opportunity to defend our class and roll back the machinery of oppression, exploitation and deep-seated human misery."

This strategy is spelt out in the Communist Party's official

manifesto "The British Road to Socialism". It is thus hardly surprising that Mr Scargill and his lieutenants find it so easy to enlist the support of the Soviet and Libyan authorities. What is more surprising, however, is that such support has been given when there is so little evidence that the country is anywhere near the pre-revolutionary condition in which Mr Scargill would like it to be. The refusal of trade unionists to be dragged as class warriors is reassuring. Less reassuring is the ambivalence shown to Mr Scargill and the communists by the leadership of the TUC, many elements in the Labour Party, and all those people in the country who seem to have reached some personal accommodation with the ugly violence and class war rhetoric of Scargillism.

So the conditions of a successful revolution have eluded Mr Scargill. Nevertheless he will surely continue to work for these objectives within the Labour Party. We must expect him to be able to mobilize strong-arm groups forged in the crucible of picket violence and loyal only to his bidding in furthering industrial or political hushery. He will exploit the stab-in-the-back theory to explain the reluctance of the Labour movement to support his insurrection. Sadly, those sentiments will be echoed in many a sectarian Labour committee room which is hostile to Mr Kinnoch's leadership.

However, perhaps Mr Scargill has ultimately done Britain a service. One consequence of the coal strike is that Britain has woken up to the much wider involvement of formal and informal communists in industrial and political life than most people realized. The reds are not under the bed. They are on the television screen, on the radio. They share Labour platforms. They patronize the TUC. They intimidate Mr Kinnoch. They are feted at rallies. They are cheered when they abuse the police. Their parliamentary allies endorse their defiance of the law. Does this suggest that they have become respectable? Emphatically not. We have been warned.

STUDENT GRANTS

The welfare state was not only a creation of Mr Attlee's government nor have its benefits been confined to manual workers and the poor. During the Macmillan premiership large sums of public money were committed, notably in education, to subsidize the middle ranks of society and their offspring. The Anderson Committee in 1960 said the offer of a university place should confer on a student "an entitlement to such financial help as he needs". And in 1962, in the midst of an unprecedented expansion of student numbers, that entitlement became law.

Twenty years on, the time has come to appraise all such entitlements, and enthusiastically to pursue the receiver of a student maintenance grant as the recipient of supplementary benefit with the questions: what public purpose is served by this dole? should this benefit be provided collectively and universally? where does public provision combine most appropriately with personal initiative and family responsibility?

This year as in the past two years Sir Keith Joseph was right to look for savings in the scheme of student support inherited from that earlier, more expansive era. This time there are many, and vocal, losers, but backbench pressure is not necessarily a good guide to policy.

JUSTICE DELAYED IS JUSTICE DENIED

Justice delayed is a sub-category of justice denied, for days wasted in prison or darkened by anxiety through avoidable delays in the machinery of justice can never be handed back to the victim on release with his civilian clothes and passport. There are more than 1,000 prisoners in England and Wales at any one time who have been waiting more than three months for trial (some more than a year). Average delays are longer still for prisoners on remand.

The work of the criminal courts has been rising fast. The number of cases committed for trial in the Crown Courts has risen by 45 per cent in the past four years, and is now running at a record level. In spite of that increase, the waiting time between commitment and trial has actually fallen slightly, from 14.6 to 14.2 weeks - a considerable achievement in the circumstances. A major building programme is in train, and spending on the system has almost doubled since 1979. But the Lord Chancellor's department predicts that the number of Crown court cases will rise by another third by the end of the decade, so that existing measures

are hardly keeping pace with need. There is still far too little research going on into the detailed causes of delay, so that reforms can be targeted better. A conflict of evidence exists even over the question whether the Crown courts or the magistrates courts are more to blame. The Government is committed to two new measures of relief. Defendants in the magistrates' courts are to be given the chance to see the prosecution case in advance. The evidence is that many opt for Crown court trial to get a sight of the case against them, and then plead guilty at the last moment, at considerable public cost in time and money. The Government also means to introduce a statutory time-limit on the period an accused person can be held on remand. This badly-needed reform should do away with many of the worst cases of unnecessary delay, as a similar provision has in Scotland. But it would be wrong to expect it to have a dramatic effect on average delays; indeed, by creating a presumption that the statutory time is acceptable, it may even diminish urgency in

some cases. In the last resort it is congestion which slows the process down. A statutory maximum would have to allow for exceptions to ensure that criminals could not secure release simply by stringing the process out.

Earlier this year the Lord Chief Justice suggested that the right of jury trial should be taken away in some cases of minor theft to allow more cases to be dealt with relatively cheaply by magistrates. It is true that already the magistrates can try some cases implying dishonesty, with no recourse to trial by one's peers. But the exceptions are limited, and reflect a public sense, not strictly rational but real, that fraud by travelling on the Underground without a ticket implies a different order of culpability than outright theft. It would be wrong to widen this category and thus dilute the quality of justice. There are ways in which the delays in the system can be mitigated by better monitoring or by greater consistency of practice. But changes which seek speed at the expense of quality would only replace one kind of injustice with another.

However, Sir Keith should now be giving more consideration to the matter of student maintenance for the rest of the 1980s. The ramifications of any changes in deemed parental contributions should be visible in, say, the green paper on the future of higher education expected in the New Year. Are there plans, for example forming part of Mr Fowler's social security review, to make it easier for students to take part-time work? Will the current examination of universities' efficiency broach the issue of that extravagant long vacation?

Sir Keith has directed the attention of parents and public to the organization of higher education. Degree-level students are encouraged to leave home to move into higher cost purpose-built academic accommodation. Bills for maintenance reflect an expensive pastoral and collegiate style - in polytechnics and colleges as well as universities - which has manifold advantages but whose cost has till now been obscured. To meet the bills students and their families resort to haphazard arrangements, a compound of vacation earnings, payment of supplementary benefit to students, parents' money, the state's maintenance awards and loans. Yes, loans: it is striking how many students end

their courses with an overdraft, proving that debt is less of a disincentive to study than is sometimes alleged. Provided there is a proper accounting of public outlays there is nothing wrong with this untidiness. Indeed as the economy of advanced education and training becomes more and more mixed (more sponsorship by firms, more students returning to college after an interval in work) the case for a diversity of sources of support strengthens.

Making sanguine assumptions about resources Conservative politicians of the early 1960s could provide for an entitlement to student support consisting of generous state grants with a small parental top-up. In this decade those proportions are changing. As long as higher education fulfils social goals, "externalities", it is right there should be a significant state contribution. Perhaps Sir Keith has been over-hasty in jettisoning the "minimum grant" that embodied the state's interest in the education of all students regardless of parental means. But insofar as higher education is a privilege - only a minority are admitted to degree courses from the relevant age group and they enjoy an expectation of higher life-time earnings - then the student should also contribute.

Balancing risks of embryo research

From the President of the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists

Sir, In recent debates in the House of Lords and the House of Commons on the Warnock Committee report, much of the discussion has centred on experimentation on human embryos up to 14 days. There has been much opposition to this from those with particular moral and religious views. It is important therefore that the benefits which may accrue from research on embryos should be fully understood, so that the legislators can make a rational decision on this matter. The Warnock Committee did recommend some protection for the early embryo by virtue of the material being human.

Apart from improvements in the success rate of test-tube babies which could be expected, the preventive aspect is one of the most important benefits which can be expected from this type of research.

Prevention of a serious condition is far better than waiting for it to occur and then giving treatment. This is done in embryo research and should continue if it may be possible to forecast and prevent such conditions as Down's Syndrome, Cystic Fibrosis or Muscular Dystrophy which are all very serious handicapping conditions.

Information about the growth of embryos may help the prevention of miscarriages which cause great distress in about one in five pregnant women. Studies of the environment of the growing embryo may help to prevent diabetic women from having more abnormal babies than non-diabetic women.

All these and other benefits could accrue in the future if controlled embryo research is allowed; if it is banned, there will be no possibility of prevention. We will then have to continue with pre-natal diagnosis and abortion as at present.

Those who would deny the possibility of preventing these terrible handicaps must bear a heavy responsibility if the recommendation of the Warnock Committee on embryo research up to 14 days is banned.

Your faithfully,
M. C. MACNAUGHTON,
President,
Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists,
27 Sussex Place, NW1.

From Mr Michael Fenton-Jones
Sir, As with the Warnock report, your leader of November 23 is not built upon any clearly defined moral or ethical base and is therefore of little value in guiding what you call our "somewhat ethically-chaotic society" in the measures necessary to govern the development and use of the new techniques opened up by the advance of medical knowledge.

You almost established your foundation in the title used but you omitted the essential words, for in Genesis 1, verse 1, we read "In the beginning God created..." If we ignore His purposes and His directions to those that He created

Republic unacceptable to the large majority in the North and incompatible with the strategic necessities of the United Kingdom. Irish unity must thus be sought within a community of these islands without infringement of the sovereignty of kingdom or republic. Despite their contrasting views on politics, their relations are already closer than those of Commonwealth or European partnership.

But even the most innocent exchanges between Dublin and London, still more between Stormont and Dublin, will be suspect in the North until the Union is put beyond doubt by the renunciation of legislative devolution. At partition Carson wanted the Northern minority to be and feel safe through being governed from Westminster. He did not want a Northern Ireland Parliament, which was set up in the hope, now extinguished, of reuniting an independent Ireland under the Crown.

What, then of the Northern Ireland Assembly? This could assume local government functions, at present undemocratically discharged by organs of central government. The position of nationalists who already play a creditable part on district councils and statutory boards could be entrenched, as suggested by the local-government expert, Sir Patrick Macrory, and those of us who assisted him with the report, *Ulster: Britain's Undivided Frontier* (published by the European Institute for Defence and Strategic Studies).

Yours obedient servant,
JOHN BIGGS-DAVISON,
House of Commons,
November 24.

From Sir John Biggs-Davison, MP for Epping Forest (Conservative)
Sir, Mr John F. McNamara reminds us (November 23) that neutrality is fundamental to Dublin's foreign policy. It is seen as a symbol of jealousy guarded sovereignty, not as something to be traded for a united Ireland, as Churchill once hoped and Mr Enda Keefe alleges that the Foreign Office hope today.

Together with the breach with Crown and Commonwealth, neutrality makes annexation to the

Boroughs' spending

From Mr Donald Hoodless

Sir, As a former leader of a council now to be rate-capped and thankfully no longer involved in the destructive relationships which exist between central and local government, may I comment on aspects of Kenneth Baker's article (November 14).

One can understand, if not agree with the Government's argument that public expenditure leads to high levels of public borrowing. This is bad for the economy and must be reduced. On this basis, local authorities have seen dramatic reductions in their capital programmes which have always been firmly controlled by central government.

The Government also sought to control local authorities' revenue spending. This is made up of grant

in His likeness we are in awesome danger.

Many speakers in the recent Lords debate, followed yesterday by a number in the Commons debate, referred to our Christian heritage and some quoted directly from the bible to demonstrate that each of us was created in secret and woven in the depths of the earth. As the prophet Jeremiah records, "Before I formed you in the womb I knew you."

Without a moral or ethical foundation we are indeed left in a sad sub-human condition, yet our Sovereign and her Parliament are still called to defend the faith. The faith being built upon the ancient Judeo-Christian traditions of the moral principles of our nation.

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL FENTON-JONES,
Unicorns,
Beach Lane,
Guildford, Surrey.

From Mrs Agneta Sutton

Sir, Besides joining my voice to that of those who see all research on a human embryo as a form of technical cannibalism - unless the research is really for the good of that individual embryo - I wish to support the view expressed in your editorial on November 23, about the dangers of withholding from a person procreated by third-party donation of gametes, the full particulars of his own genetic origins.

The recommendation put forward by the Warnock report that "on reaching the age of eighteen the child should have access to the basic information about the donor's ethnic origin and genetic health" is just not good enough.

It may be a matter of interest that in Sweden the very opposite has been suggested, namely that at the age of majority children procreated by gamete donation should have full access to all the recorded information about the donor including his (or her) name.

If the person who is the product of procreation by gamete donation is to be denied access to the full information about his origins when such information exists on record in a data-bank and is accessible to certain members of the medical profession and public officials, isn't this a denial to the same person of a fundamental right and isn't his personal integrity violated by the state?

Furthermore, the legal safeguarding of the anonymity of donors, whose particulars are stored in data-bank files, would surely be a step encouraging the growth of a paternalistic and secretive society where all sorts of personal information are stored for the public good but access to which is open only to specialists or bureaucrats and denied to the individuals directly concerned.

Yours faithfully,
AGNETA SUTTON,
15 Great Footway,
Langton Green,
Kent,
November 25.

Cutting out the blarney

From Senator John D. A. Robb

Sir, In face of the cruel legacy of Anglo-Irish history and in the aftermath of her meeting with Dr FitzGerald, Mrs Thatcher displayed both a lack of understanding of the overall situation in Ireland and a hurtful insensitivity to the feelings of the Irish people.

It is now clear that kith and kin, divide and rule thinking is not as moribund as we had naively assumed.

Nevertheless, in humiliating Dr FitzGerald, one of Britain's friends, Mrs Thatcher has alienated - if I may use the word - a great many more Irish people than those of the marginalised section of the Northern minority. Britain has much to lose in the future from hostility in Ireland.

Yours,
JOHN D. A. ROBB (Chairman,
New Ireland Group),
85 Charlotte Street,
Ballymoney,
Co Antrim, N. Ireland,
November 24.

From Sir John Biggs-Davison, MP for Epping Forest (Conservative)

Sir, Mr John F. McNamara reminds us (November 23) that neutrality is fundamental to Dublin's foreign policy. It is seen as a symbol of jealousy guarded sovereignty, not as something to be traded for a united Ireland, as Churchill once hoped and Mr Enda Keefe alleges that the Foreign Office hope today.

Together with the breach with Crown and Commonwealth, neutrality makes annexation to the

paid and determined by central government and the rest is funded through the rates. There is no borrowing. That would be illegal. Rates will lead to public spending. At a local level, it will reduce private spending and saving. That these transfers from the private to public sector will have any measurable impact on the economy as a whole is absurd.

Controlling local authorities' revenue spending has no substantial economic justification; but as Mr Baker points out the main thrust of government policies since 1979 is to reduce public expenditure. This has become an end in itself. If the policy is to succeed, it must have an impact on local services. Those that point out this truism are labelled "blatant scare-mongers".

It is also dangerous and undemocratic to use an argument that links between the ballot-box and the rating system have worn thin. The same analogy could apply to central government expenditures and the taxation of oil revenues. Both would

be wrong, because the principles of our democracy are based on one person one vote, not on our ability to pay taxes.

Nor is it sensible to assume that because domestic rate-payers pay a small proportion of the total rate bill, that this does not influence local decisions on spending.

The City of Westminster's domestic rate-payers pay the smallest proportion of the total rate bill of any authority in this country. But as Westminster's councillors have been reminding their colleagues in London for years, their domestic rate-payers pay the highest rate bills. It is what you pay and what you get in local services that is most relevant.

The most charitable description of government policy towards local government is that it is muddled and ill-thought out. At worst it is vindictive towards those seeking to represent their local communities and provide local services.

Yours faithfully,
DONALD HOODLESS,
17 Cross Street, N1,
November 15.

Scargill the Staffinist: discussed in the leading article on this page, is published by Oak Tree Books Ltd, 11 Rosemont Road, London NW3, price £2.50.

Fall in real value of student grants

From Mr Giles Radice, MP for Durham North (Labour)

Sir, Sir Keith Joseph's recent announcements on student grants and the means testing of fees shows that the Government is determined to make Britain's students suffer from the failings of its economic policies.

In each year since the Government took office the real value of the student grant has fallen and it would now need to be increased by over 12 per cent to bring it back to its 1979/80 value. The Government, however, plans a further real cut in the coming academic year with a cash increase of only 3 per cent, when it expects price inflation to be 4½ per cent.

Few other groups in the community have been expected to suffer such a sustained and substantial reduction in their living standards. The Government has now compounded the problems created by an inadequate grant in the withdrawal of the "safety net" provided by the minimum grant.

An authoritative survey undertaken for the National Union of Students found that as many as 43 per cent of students did not receive from their parents the full amount of the parental contribution. Without the minimum grant those students are going to face very real hardship.

Finally, the Government has decided to introduce a "pay as you learn" scheme of charging some parents fees for their sons and daughters at college. This promises to be the thin end of a very thick wedge. In future rounds of public spending cuts Sir Keith or his successors will no doubt move towards "full cost" fees, at present charged to overseas students, of £3,000 per year for arts students and

precious qualities" of some London hospitals. Dr West overstates the case when he implies that we might.

On the other hand let us take, as an emotive example, the Hospital for Sick Children at Great Ormond Street. Its annual revenue, at the last count, was £23m. The revenue for the whole of my health district, which serves a population of 160,000, is £18m. ample, we are assured, to support our seven hospitals and to meet the not unreasonable expectations of our statutorily designated new town.

Let the London teaching hospitals get their act together, as we in the provinces have been forced by an unforgiving Treasury to do. London has advantages we have not: endowment funds, the cachet of world-famous names and the undoubted lobbying power of what, in my part of England, we always refer to with awe and respect as the Metropolitan Mafia.

Yours faithfully,
PETER V. SCOTT (Anaesthetist),
Bromsgrove General Hospital,
Bromsgrove,
Worcestershire,
November 18.

No matter what happens the country will not lose the "special

Red squirrels

From Dr J. F. D. Frazer

Sir, It was interesting to find (November 23) that when Lord Kilbracken added the red squirrel to schedules 5 and 6 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act, he was apparently not aware either of the status of this mammal or of the degree of protection that it would receive under the Act.

The authoritative *Handbook of British Mammals* describes this squirrel as a "forestry pest potentially of economic importance... and numerous enough at present to cause timber damage to conifers in East Scotland, northern England and East Anglia." Further details of

damage are given, including "occasional damage to cereal crops, orchards and soft fruit." When this species becomes too abundant, it can do serious damage.

Section 10(4) of the Act states that a landowner, occupier or person authorised in writing by the local authority "shall not be guilty of an offence by reason of (the) killing or injuring of a wild animal included in schedule 5 if he shows that his action was necessary for the purpose of preventing serious damage..."

Yours faithfully,
J. F. D. FRAZER,
The Mammal Society,
Buxton House,
Piccadilly, W1,
November 23.

Diminishing

From Professor P. J. H. King

Sir, Last week (November 13) you reported the Chancellor as saying that the rate of inflation "has remained low: perhaps 4½ per cent..." and I have looked in vain in your columns for some comment on his remarkable notion of "low".

A 4½ per cent rate of inflation would halve the value of the pound in 15 years. Over a five working life a pound saved at the outset shrinks to 12½ p. A retirement of 30 years, now not uncommon, sees a pound available on retirement become but 25p.

Those who like to think long-term, perhaps to help their grandchildren, should note carefully that at this "low" rate of inflation a pound becomes a penny in 99 years, with the consequent need for a "new" pound equal to 100 "old" pounds to remove the excess zeros.

Yours etc.,
PETER KING,
50 Court Road,
Eltham, SE9,
November 22.

be wrong, because the principles of our democracy are based on one person one vote, not on our ability to pay taxes.

Nor is it sensible to assume that because domestic rate-payers pay a small proportion of the total rate bill, that this does not influence local decisions on spending.

The City of Westminster's domestic rate-payers pay the smallest proportion of the total rate bill of any authority in this country. But as Westminster's councillors have been reminding their colleagues in London for years, their domestic rate-payers pay the highest rate bills. It is what you pay and what you get in local services that is most relevant.

The most charitable description of government policy towards local government is that it is muddled and ill-thought out. At worst it is vindictive towards those seeking to represent their local communities and provide local services.

Yours faithfully,
DONALD HOODLESS,
17 Cross Street, N1,
November 15.

several thousands for medical students.

There is, perhaps, an unattractive logic to all these measures. The Secretary of State had hoped that a fall in the teenage population in the late 1980s and 1990s would create the opportunity of further major cuts in spending on higher education, but revised estimates of demand produced by his Department in July suggest that on any reasonable set of assumptions demand will remain buoyant.

It appears to be Sir Keith's hope that by making higher education more and more expensive he will still get his fall in demand for places. This will no doubt please the Treasury. But it surely makes no sense for a nation whose major asset in the future is going to be the skills and talents of our people.

Yours faithfully,
GILES RADICE,
(Labour Party Education Spokesman),
House of Commons,
November 27.

From Mrs Anne Shimwell
Sir, Money is not elastic! Many parents cannot make the contribution demanded of them; others will not. Is there no one in the Government, clear-sighted enough to realise that preventing some of our ablest young men and women from proceeding to higher education is impoverishing the country in a very real sense?

Yours faithfully,
ANNE SHIMWELL,
The Old Peacock,
Queen Street,
Tidwells,
Buxton, Derbyshire.

and precious qualities" of some London hospitals. Dr West overstates the case when he implies that we might.

On the other hand let us take, as an emotive example, the Hospital for Sick Children at Great Ormond Street. Its annual revenue, at the last count, was £23m. The revenue for the whole of my health district, which serves a population of 160,000, is £18m. ample, we are assured, to support our seven hospitals and to meet the not unreasonable expectations of our statutorily designated new town.

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Yours faithfully,
PETER V. SCOTT (Anaesthetist),
Bromsgrove General Hospital,
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November 18.

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Yours faithfully,
J. F. D. FRAZER,
The Mammal Society,
Buxton House,
Piccadilly, W1,
November 23.

Axing the Royal Navy

From Mr P. J. Freeman

Sir, The House of Commons debate on the Royal Navy takes place amidst renewed rumours of defence cuts requiring the deferment or cancellation of major projects, including the Type 23 frigate.

There is, however, no scope for postponement of the Type 23 programme, far less for its cancellation. This new class of frigates is urgently needed if the planned number of 50 active destroyers and frigates, envisaged by the 1984 defence estimates (Cmd 927, para. 426), is to be maintained after 1990.

By that time, without the Type 23, one third of the escort fleet (17 ships out of 50) would have been launched more than 20 years before. By 1995 the figure would have risen to one half, with the age of some ships exceeding 30 years. A considerable number of new ships is required if, over the next decade, a progressive decline in the efficiency of much of the fleet is to be avoided.

The Royal Navy was fortunate to be spared some of the more drastic cuts proposed by Sir John Nott, but the actual reductions in ships, trained men and dockyard capacity following the partial implementation of Cmd 8288 were serious enough.

If, once again, major projects are to be axed Ministers should resist the temptation to deplete further the resources available to the Royal Navy, which is already operating with force levels close to, if not below, the minimum necessary to fulfil its commitments.

Yours faithfully,
P. J. FREEMAN,
21 Clarkson Road,
Cambridge.

Double fault

From Lieutenant Commander Martin Fletcher, RN (ret)

Sir, Your delightful picture in yesterday's issue (November 22) showed two royal princes dressed in sailor suits but giving a military-style salute. Clearly their father, the Sailor King, was not present on the occasion!

Yours faithfully,
MARTIN FLETCHER,
10 St Helens Road,
Hayling Island, Hampshire.



محمد عبدالعزیز

Gas efficiency

Look at the latest achievements of engineers working in industry and commerce towards conserving energy sources by the most efficient utilisation of natural gas

By any standard the statistical appendix of the British Gas Corporation's annual report and accounts is not the stuff of best-sellers are made. Yet this is a good case for saying it should be required reading for industrialists and administrators all over the country. For it shows why it is so important that the drive for energy efficiency by British industry and commerce should be maintained.

The appendix contains figures showing how gas costs and use have changed over the last ten years, both for industrial customers and for commercial users such as shops, hotels, schools and local authorities. The picture is a sobering one — especially when you remember that, apart from oil, particularly in the case of the last decade, gas has steadily increased its share of the industrial and commercial fuel market.

Since 1974, the figures show, the number of industrial customers using gas from British Gas has risen from 69,000 to 122,000 and would be higher if the cost of gas had not risen so much after the 1979/80 oil price rise.

BGC's use from gas (£ million)	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84
Domestic	2716	1308	1252
Industrial	1228	1308	1405
Commercial	632	715	794
Total (gas sold)	4586	6289	6221

For last year British Gas has been looking for new customers though the trend in sales is upward again, the volume of gas it is selling to industry is less than it was 10 years ago, reflecting mostly the impact of the recession but also some improvements in energy efficiency as there have so far been.

But this has not been able to prevent a rise in the amount of money which industry has to spend each year for its gas bills. Industry's bill

for gas has risen from £230 million in 1974 to £1,405 million, a sixfold increase. Despite the fact that industrial prices have been frozen for much of the last four years, the average price has risen from 3.9p a therm to 24.4p a therm. (The figures are complicated by the distorting effect of one big contract but the trend is unmistakable).

On the commercial side, the annual outlay on gas by British Gas' commercial customers has risen from £122 million 10 years ago to £794 million now. The number of commercial users has remained virtually unchanged at around 490,000, and they have been using increasing volumes of supplies — 2,400 million therms now against 1,300 million therms a decade ago. But the average cost of their supplies has still gone up more than fourfold, from 9.4p a therm to 33.1p a therm.

Taken together, therefore, the figures show that British industry and commerce is now spending more than £2,200 million a year on gas. Just improving the efficiency with which they used those supplies by one per cent would therefore save them £22 million. A ten per cent improvement would save more than £200 million — which is the equivalent (for what is worth) of nearly two per cent of industry's gross trading profits last year.

The irony is that, as the gas energy management awards will again illustrate, even simple energy efficiency measures can save individual firms businesses up to 20 or even 30 per cent of their annual energy bills.

As it has been for several years, the problem facing the Government remains ensuring that the message gets through — to the widest possible audience — and is then acted on.

Not that there have not been some significant gains in gas efficiency use already — as the history of the GEM awards illustrates. The number of entrants to the competition has risen steadily since it was started in 1976. According to Dr Eric Clatworthy, British Gas' director of industrial and commercial gas, the savings



Winning savers

Peter Walker, the Energy Secretary (left), with winners of the gas energy management awards: Fritz Ternofsky, vice president of UK Holiday Inns (commercial section winners); David Bejaramo of Spartan Redheugh (industrial) and Sir Denis Rooke, chairman of British Gas. Top: Bryan Scott, works director of Spartan Redheugh

recorded by the finalists alone now add up to 100 million therms.

"A lot of our industrial and commercial customers have now taken steps to increase their energy efficiency, and this has begun to show through in our figures."

Quantifying the effect that conservation and other energy efficiency measures has had on levels of gas demand is difficult. There is plenty of evidence to support the conclusion that large sections of industry and commerce are still not doing as much as they could. A study by the European Commission's director for energy saving last year showed that Britain had one of the worst records for energy efficiency in the EEC.

The exhaustive round of regional energy conservation meetings organised by the Department of Energy Efficiency Office this year appear to have been more successful than many sceptics expected, attracting more than 11,000 businessmen to the



"breakfast time meetings" with government ministers. They are beginning to produce results, but they will take time to work through into real savings.

"There really should be nobody in the country who is not aware of the importance of energy efficiency," says Dr Clatworthy. "But that is not the same thing as getting industry to do something about

it". British Gas itself was one of the first to set up its own energy efficiency school for its customers, back in 1975, and its researchers have also played a part in technical energy saving products such as recuperative burners which Sir Denis Rooke, the corporation's chairman, said earlier this month was estimated to have saved 50 million therms of gas.

Gas prices will inevitably remain a key factor in determining how quickly industry and commerce does move to implement efficiency measures. Industrial gas prices were at the centre of a furious political row four years ago when the CBI and particularly energy intensive industries such as the chemical, glass and paper industries complained bitterly

about the fact that their gas costs were higher than many of their Continental counterparts.

That row was one factor behind the Government's decision to allow British Gas to keep industrial prices frozen — apart from one round of small increases — from 1980 until this year. Contract prices are now rising slowly by 0.6 per cent a quarter, but Dr Clatworthy admits that the freeze may have delayed the impact of prices as a spur to greater efficiency.

However, the global cost of industry and commerce's annual gas bill is now so large that the incentive remains a powerful one. In any case, British Gas has warned that gas prices will have a rise in the medium to long term.

Unlike many Continental countries, where contractual negotiations over gas supplies are fiendishly complex, the British system is relatively straightforward. Those using 25,000 therms a year or less pay the basic tariff rate (also paid by domestic consumers) of 35.2p a therm. Above that, industry pays between 31.8p and 32.1p a therm, with "interruptible" supplies — those which allow British Gas to cut them off during periods of peak demand — available at between 26.3p and 28.3p a therm.

Jonathan Davis
Business Correspondent

A great future — at 100 years old

While a cold wind has blown through the steel industry generally, careful management and computer-controlled hot gasses have improved the prospects of the Gateshead-based independent steel firm of Spartan Redheugh enormously.

The winners of the Industry category of the Gas Energy Management Awards, Spartan Redheugh have had a 27 per cent fuel saving, equivalent to 482,000 therms a year.

One hundred years old, the firm, employing 180 workers, began a £3 million investment programme in 1976. With the ghost of Consett only 10 miles away, the expansion programme was carried out with caution, but with seemingly evident success.

The firm decided to diversify. Had they continued manufacturing for the highly competitive mild steel plate market, which accounted for 90 per cent of the firm's steel production 10 years ago, Spartan Redheugh would undoubtedly have collapsed.

They moved into a new range of steel plate, such as stainless, high and low alloy, tool steels and high yield structural steels.

That was one step towards the future. The other was to find ways of creating greater efficiency by bringing down production costs.

Bryan Scott, the works director, explained: "We knew we had the skill to match the best of the alternative producers could offer. What we needed was a partner with specialist fuel engineering resources. That was when I called in the Technical Consultancy of Northern Gas."

The outcome is that the firm's three gas-heated furnaces, two for reheating and one for the heat treatment of plate, now incorporate heat recovery systems. The systems are also new sophisticated controls and instrumentation.

It has meant an improvement in the quality of the product, an increase in furnace capacity and greater operational flexibility.

The principal furnace is the Gibbons reheating furnace.

continued on page 18

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It means we are pursuing one of the most far-reaching research and development programmes in the business. And we have established a training scheme that is so efficient, it is respected throughout the entire industry.

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GAS EFFICIENCY

No wasted fuel at the Inn

How one man started a fuel economy drive that saved this hotel £50,000 a year



Too many cooks may not only spoil the broth: they can push up energy costs. Not that former submariner Alan Hagger has anything against the chef in the kitchen of the Holiday Inn at Portsmouth, but as the hotel's house engineer, he is concerned with conserving fuel.

Why under-utilise the gas-fired convection ovens by not exploiting their capacity when, with a wait of a few minutes, they could be fully-stocked by the products of the kitchen staff's culinary endeavours.

It was one thought, and there were many others. By the time the hotel had completed its energy-saving exercise, with the cooperation of the Southern Gas Technical Consultancy Service, represented by Bill Griffiths, the hotel had reduced its energy consumption by 57,000 therms a year.

That is a fuel saving of 37 per cent. Translating all that energy saving into hard cash, the hotel is saving about £50,000 annually.

It was not done with the flick of a switch, or, to come nearer to the hotel's success in winning this year's Gas Energy Management Award in the Commercial Section, with the turning of a tap.

It needed planning and forethought. Alan Hagger showed the light on how to economise on the heat by winning over and leading the

whole staff in the campaign to reduce fuel costs.

With the assistance of engineers from Southern Gas, the hotel management embarked on an integrated energy efficiency project installing new equipment and controls, monitoring monthly departmental energy consumptions and promoting energy cost awareness among staff in all departments.

And there was more to it at that. To be technical, a computerised time-clock was brought in to control the fuel-hungry three Sclad Viscount II boilers (each rated at 2.4 million Btu/hr) which supplied the hot water for air conditioning, laundry and domestic purposes.

Together, the multizone programme controller, and the multi-purpose staff, have taken the heat off those boilers by reducing the demand from 24-hours a day to an average of 9.5 hours.

The energy survey of the 125-bedroom hotel was detailed. There was not just the swimming pool, the whirlpool, mini-gymnasium, restaurants, and bars that needed heating and air-conditioning. There was also

the reception areas and the 300-seat ballroom.

Comprehensive training of the staff was a prerequisite. Chambermaids, for instance, were told the benefits of resetting the thermostat after servicing the bedroom. Security staff, now as a matter of habit, turn off the lights when not in use. And, back to the kitchen, one oven is filled to capacity instead of two being used when only half-full.

That computer programme is used to analyse energy usage, the energy cost per meal, per bedroom, and per item of laundry.

And none of it to the detriment of the customer. "The guests must, of course, come first," says Alan Hagger. "Without them we could not exist."

But the ex-engineer on board a Polaris submarine is disciplined to the benefits of efficiency, whether applied several fathoms under the ocean or several storeys above ground. Specific measures undertaken at the hotel have included converting those boilers to supply hot water for space heating and washing to natural

gas, plus a six-monthly agreement with Southern Gas. This will ensure that maximum efficiency is maintained.

The Portsmouth Holiday Inn has been described as an excellent example, to be followed by other hotels in the group, of what can be achieved by management and staff working in cooperation with

One of the first things the hotel did was form a department working party to study ways in which conversion could be achieved. They came up with lots of ideas. Hagger now finds himself lecturing to personnel about energy four months a year, because of changes in staff.

Another example, was found in the laundry. The gas-fired tumble drier, being used indiscriminately, five towels being thrown into a drier when it was clearly saving to wait until it was enough laundry to pay its capacity. The staff's message.

The time and effort have been a great success, says Alan Hagger, the general manager. "Our company's aim is to provide customers with high standards and excellence. I believe that the flexible partnership we have achieved with British Gas has great future, because this is exactly the philosophy behind the Gas Energy Management Award."

Michael Hfield

The winners, commercial and industrial

payback under three years. Energy saving in schools. Improved control with reduced supervision.

Northern

Industrial: Spartan Redhead Ltd, Gateshead: 27 per cent, 482,000 therms - 15 months. Improved product quality, increased furnace capacity and greater operational flexibility.

Commercial: Durham County Council, Durham: 24 per cent, 425,000 therms - within 2 years. Comprehensive energy management programme. Improved monitoring and control.

North Western

Industrial: James North and Sons Ltd, Hyde: 31 per cent, 430,000 therms - in under two years. Manufacturers of safety clothing and equipment. Lower maintenance costs, increased flexibility of operation and improved environmental conditions.

Commercial: Britannia Adelphi Hotel, Liverpool: 43 per cent, 205,000 therms - in under one year. Modernisation of heating and hot water. Improved control.

North Eastern

Industrial: Rowntree Mackintosh, York: 30 per cent, 44,000 therms - in 2.5 years. Manufacturer of chocolate products. New Plant.

Commercial: Leeds Grand Theatre, Leeds: 26 per cent, 11,000 therms - three years. Refurbishment of Victorian theatre. Improved comfort conditions, better control.

East Midlands

Industrial: Tinsley Wire (Sheffield) Ltd: 22 per cent, 1.4 million therms - 19 months.

Manufacturers of wire and wire products. Galvanising capacity doubled.

Commercial: Decco Ltd Nottingham: 53 per cent, 10,000 therms - in under 2 years. DIY and Hardware Wholesalers. Improved comfort conditions, faster response to changes in ambient temperature.

West Midlands

Industrial: A. G. Tiles Ltd: 14 per cent, 403,000 therms - in six months. Manufacturers of ceramic wall and floor tile. Firing time drastically reduced.

Commercial: Birmingham City Council: 34 per cent, 71,000 therms - in about 20 months. Modernisation of Victorian Council Offices.

Water

Industrial: British Steel Corporation Strip Mill Products, Llanwern: 30 per cent, 2 million therms - in 12 months. Producers of sheet metal. Improved temperature uniformity and reduced maintenance.

Commercial: St David's Centre, Cardiff: 9 per cent, 22,000 therms - 6 months. Covered shopping precinct. Environmental control.

Eastern

Industrial: Insulpak Ltd, Huntingdon: 33 per cent, 496,000 therms - in 16 months. Manufacturers of disposable cups and containers. Reduced unit costs, improved productivity and better working conditions.

Commercial: Tesco Stores Ltd Cambridge: 43 per cent, 37,000 therms - in 18 months. Rail food group. Reduced hiring costs per unit area. Better heat distribution and improved hot water services.

South

Industrial: Lucas VV Ltd: 37 per cent, 472,000 therms - in 4 months. Manufacturers of electrical and diesel injection equipment. Improved environmental conditions, reduced maintenance costs, 30 per cent usage cut by 66 million gas a year.

Commercial: Southern Borough Council: 20 per cent, 20,000 therms - 3 years. Warrior Square swimming pool. Electricity consumption cut by up to 400,000 kWh.

South Eastern

Industrial: Ricchi Klinger Ltd, Sidcup: 21 per cent, 124,000 therms - under 12 months. Manufacturers of jointing and gasket materials. Increased boiler output, improved monitoring and control of boiler operations.

Commercial: Savoy Food Stores Ltd, Maidstone: 22 per cent, 10,000 therms. Retail food group. Lower maintenance costs.

South Western

Industrial: A Spark Plug Corporation, Southampton: 60 per cent, 324,000 therms - in 7 months. Manufacturers of oil and air filters. Energy costs reduced by 50 per cent. Lower component costs, reduced maintenance, greater flexibility and control.

Commercial: Holiday Inn, Portsmouth: 30 per cent, 57,000 therms - in 10 months. Luxury hotel. Reduced laundry, accommodation ancillary costs.

Commercial: The Post Office Supplies Division, Swindon: 42 per cent, 225,000 therms - in under 4 months. Warehouse complex covering 10 acres. Greater flexibility of control.

MH

A great future - at 100 up

continued from page 17

which is used for heating slabs to about 1200°C before being rolled to size.

Northern Gas engineers led by Eric Graham, and aided by the Midlands Research Station of British Gas at Schuyl, studied the problem. I was decided to commission Priest Furnaces to install a recuperator in the furnace flue to transfer heat from the hot exhaust gases to the combustion air.

Improved controls were also installed to ensure pre-set air-gas ratios are maintained over the range of preheated air temperature. The air reaches a temperature of 350°C which reduces volume and the gas needed creating more efficient conditions inside the furnace.

The result: a reduction in gas consumption of 25 per cent or 250,000 therms annually. There was also a £8,000 investment in a heat treatment furnace, designed and built by Spartan Redhead, in association with British Gas.

Temperature control is in three zones and a micro-processor programmed with the heating, soaking and cooling periods of the wide variety of materials to be treated ensures that close control of the working chamber temperatures is maintained. Combining hot air from the recuperator, the insulation and the automatic controls, the new furnaces use 40 per cent less gas than the conventional type. Over 100,000 therms annually have been saved.

Furthermore, there was an examination of the Wincoit slab reheating furnace. A computer controlled temperature system was installed to regulate furnace temperature to an accuracy of

5°C. Two of the original burner were replaced with recuperative burners and the roof was remodelled.

The cost: £45,000. But the benefits include increased furnace output by 25 per cent and a noticeable improvement in plate manufactured, with reduction in costs of about 4 per cent.

From the beginning the firm recognised there was an element of risk in the investment and especially for a small business. And even more especially for an independent steel firm which can always be hit drastically by external manufacturing conditions over which it has no control.

But as Bryan Scott commented: "We are very proud of what we have achieved with the help of the Northern Gas sales team. We have stood the test of the recession that has hit the steel industry hard."

Commercial director Peter Beckwith, says: "We are delighted with the increase in tonnage and the very high quality of steel produced and the improvements give the sales force a renewed confidence in the product."

MH



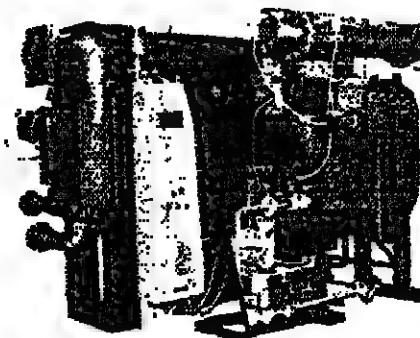
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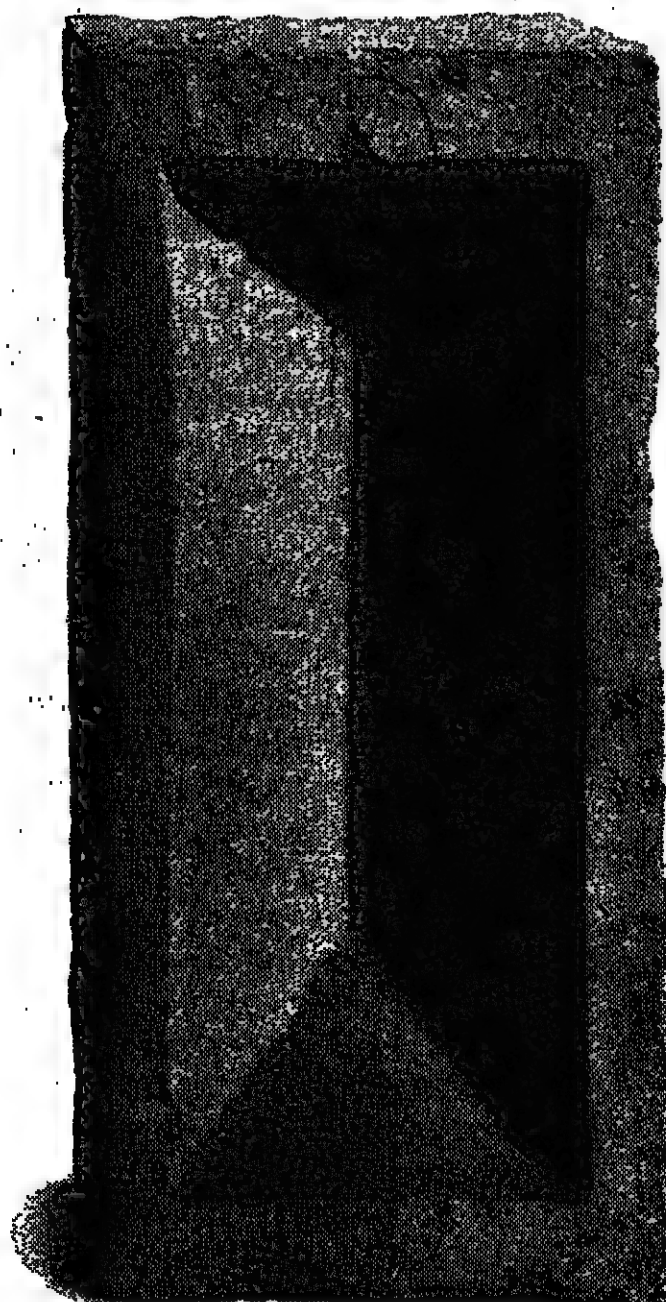
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Companies can also benefit from a new generation of gas equipment to achieve much finer quality control and remarkable increases in fuel efficiency.

British Gas has proved this point many times in industry. For a leading brick manufacturer they recommended that new gas equipment be installed in the kilns. The result; finer control giving a higher quality product with a 23.1% fuel cost saving.

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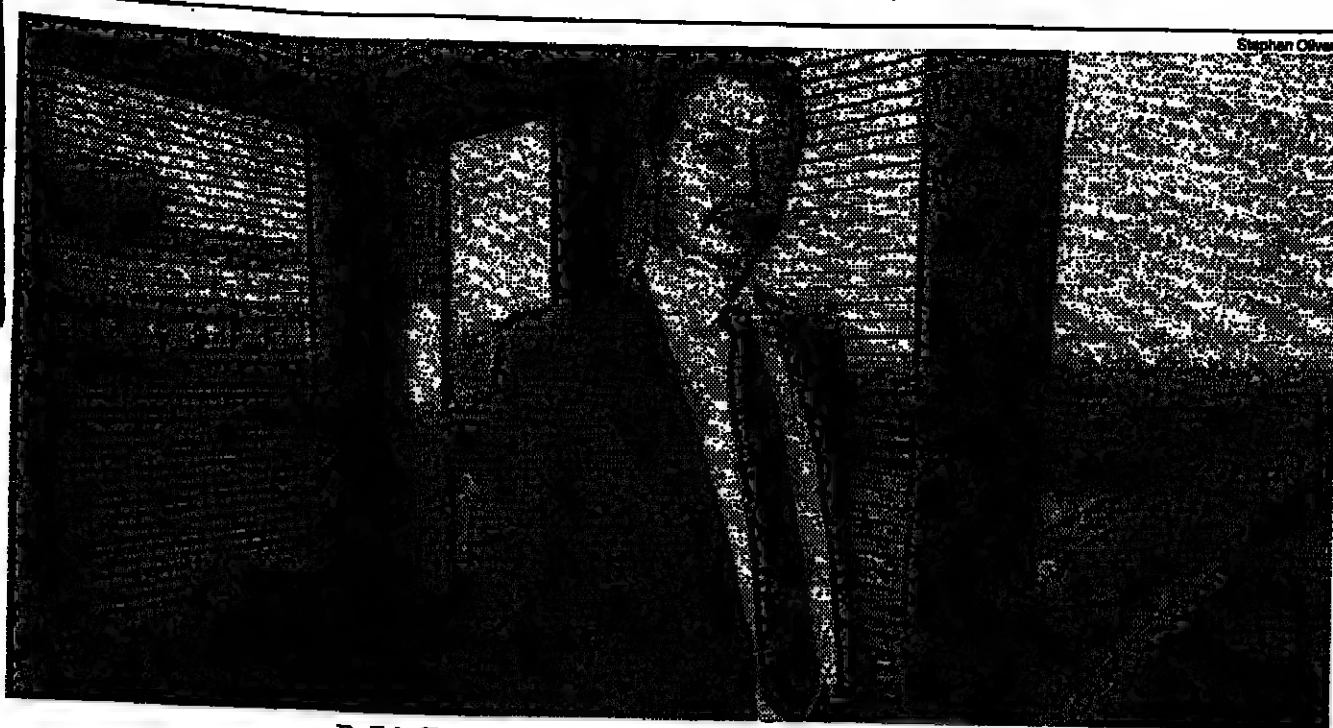
Contact the Industrial Sales Department in your British Gas Region. They'll analyse your needs. Then advise you on which equipment can best increase your competitiveness.

But don't leave things too late. Your competitors may already be laying the foundations of success.

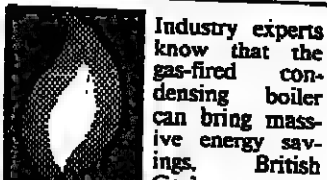


GAS IS WONDERFUEL

مکان الاصل



Dr Eric Clatworthy of British Gas: 100 million therms is a lot of saving



Industry experts know that the gas-fired condensing boiler can bring massive energy savings. British Gas's own research centres have perfected designs for industrial use and the energy-efficiency programme now being prompted by the Government seems to provide the ideal climate to launch the product.

But British Gas are taking no chances. A decision has just been made to give financial support to the concept. Companies who want to install such systems will be able to receive financial assistance from British Gas and, if EEC regulations can be accommodated, only British boiler manufacturers will qualify for the installation work.

The idea is that British Gas wants its customers to benefit from the newest technology and to encourage British boiler manufacturers to move into the area.

Condensing boilers are a common feature in new industrial units on the Continent, but rare in Britain. They attempt to take boiler efficiency beyond its current limits by bringing the flue gas temperature of the boiler below its condensation point so that latent as well as sensible heat can be recovered. The best conventional boilers now achieve about 75 per cent efficiency. A condensing boiler could be up to 97 per cent efficient.

To stimulate the market the British Gas Research and Development Division in London has produced a design study for a wall-hung 15kW boiler, operating at high efficiency but still using readily available components and capable of being built with many alternative materials and components. The prototype is achieving 94.5 per cent efficiency. Gas hopes that its efforts to promote the condensing boiler will be as successful as its campaign in the past to have industry adopt recuperative burners. Such equipment enables the combustion air to be re-heated and has resulted in fuel savings of up to 50 per cent in metal melting furnaces and in pottery kilns.

However, research into recuperative burners continues and the next generation now being developed by the British Gas researchers at Solihull have already come through laboratory tests and on their way to record sales interest and are likely to offer considerable savings to existing users of

Saving gas energy

The customers are winners

recuperative systems as well as industries which have so far been unable to benefit.

The new system developed by British Gas involves a compact regenerative system with two burners, each with a bed of ceramic shapes to provide a heat store. The burners fire alternately for a few minutes each with the flue gases from one leaving the furnace chamber through the burner tunnel of the other.

The hot gases then pass through the packed bed heating it to almost furnace exit gas temperature. On reversal cold combustion air is pre-heated by passing through the packed bed.

Other developments which the staff at Solihull are working on include an improved system for heating liquids in a tank or vat which eliminates the heat losses associated with heating by steam from a central boiler. The British Gas design of vat and tank heater achieves efficiencies of over 80 per cent with a purpose designed burner within a small-bore tube immersed in a tank.

Units suitable for tubes of one to six inch diameter are now being manufactured under licence from British Gas.

Another development, about to start field trials, is a direct contact water heater which could bring significant fuel savings in industrial washing, textiles, dyeing vats and laundries where large quantities of hot water are needed.

The system, which is already achieving efficiency of 90 per cent in trials, involves cold water being sprayed into the top of a tower which contains eight perforated heating plates with an open area of around 30 per cent. The heated plates bring the water up to 50°C to 60°C at the bottom of the tower with the water being further heated by immersion tubes in holding tanks to near boiling point.

Though much of the work being done at Solihull is directed at specific applications for specific industries, there are developments which will benefit every industrial user as well as being applicable in office blocks and hotels and restaurants.

The catering industry has been specifically targeted by British Gas. Buying £165

which are going on to achieve such savings.

Another application where substantial costs savings can be made has come about, ironically, because of a change in the rules affecting electricity supplies. Micro-generation packages are now available for installation at factory, hotels and stores.

A small car engine running on natural gas drives a generator - the Fiat 127 engine has proved to be the most popular choice. The waste heat from the engine block and the exhaust system provides hot water and any surplus power produced can be fed into the national grid.

David Young
Energy Correspondent

Too many tariffs can play havoc with prices

Are you paying too much?

The most efficient way to use gas is to extract the maximum amount of work from it and to make sure that it is paid for in the cheapest way possible. Industrial users normally buy their gas in bulk, accepting the risk of supplies being interrupted with their local region a contract based on the many tariff structures which British Gas has to offer.

But few industrial users have the knowledge available to them to ensure that they are getting the best possible deal or whether their competitors in the same industrial sector are paying a lower price. The regional gas boards will always try to tailor a contract as close as possible to the customer's needs, but it is up to the customer to see that he is getting the cheapest possible supplies.

The plethora of tariffs offered by the gas and electricity industry, as well as the water authorities, has led to the development of companies such as National Utility Services, based in Croydon, and now the main operator within the NUS worldwide network.

The company was founded over 50 years ago in the US when its founder discovered that tenants of the newly opened Empire State Building in New York were paying different prices for their gas, electricity and water, even though they were all connected to the same supply system.

He negotiated on their behalf for price reductions and any

savings made were split equally between the client and NUS. That still forms the basis for NUS operations.

By having access to bills paid by gas users in every field of industry and commerce UNS is able to advise a client if it is paying too much, negotiate refunds if it has been and become directly involved in negotiations over bulk gas supply contracts.

Norman Chapman, the UNS general sales manager, said: "Because of the enormous amount of data available to us we can, after a detailed examination of a company's bills, tell if it is paying too much and make recommendations where necessary change to a different tariff structure."

Even if a more favourable tariff structure is found to be available and adopted, there is little point in allowing gas to be wasted. British Gas has its own

gas consumption by adopting conservation and efficiency suggestions from its own conservation department based in London and run by Robert Jones.

The department has also become a good profit centre within British Gas selling its expertise to industrial customers and to other overseas gas boards, through Mr Jones's office and through the British Gas School of Energy Management at Solihull.

Overseas students learn the latest techniques and a computer game developed to show engineers how to use gas efficiently has earned considerable export earnings.

The lessons learned are passed on to the regional boards - the traffic is not all one-way - and in turn passed down to the industrial consumers. Typical of the cases where British Gas experts have improved their

customers' efficiently and cut their gas consumption are:

● Lloyds of London, the most important marketplace for insurance in the world turned to North Thames Gas after it has moved into a modern speculative built office block in 1978. Concerned at the level of gas consumption led to investigations that discovered the design of the air-conditioning control system made it possible for heating and cooking to be on simultaneously and in opposition. It was also found that the frost protection thermostat switched the heating on, when the building was empty and when the temperature dropped to 7°C and remained on until it rose to 7°C. Adjustments in control system to both these systems resulted in a 74 per cent saving.

● Lyons Bakery called in North Eastern Gas after the energy manager at its Wakefield Bakery had attended an energy management course. British Gas engineers improved boiler efficiency and used waste heat to dry baking trays after washing, resulting in a 20 per cent saving.

● BSC Coated Products called in Wales Gas which replaced burners, suggested other plant design changes and achieved a 40 per cent saving.

● Britannia Refined Metals, producers of pure lead, called in South Eastern Gas, which suggested combustion changes in metal melting equipment, resulting in a 38 per cent saving.

DY

Where to get advice

● British Gas Marketing Division, Rivermill House, 152 Grosvenor Road, London SW1V 3LL, 01-821 1444

● British Gas Conservation Co-ordination Department, 326 High Holborn, London WC1V 7PT, 01-821 1444

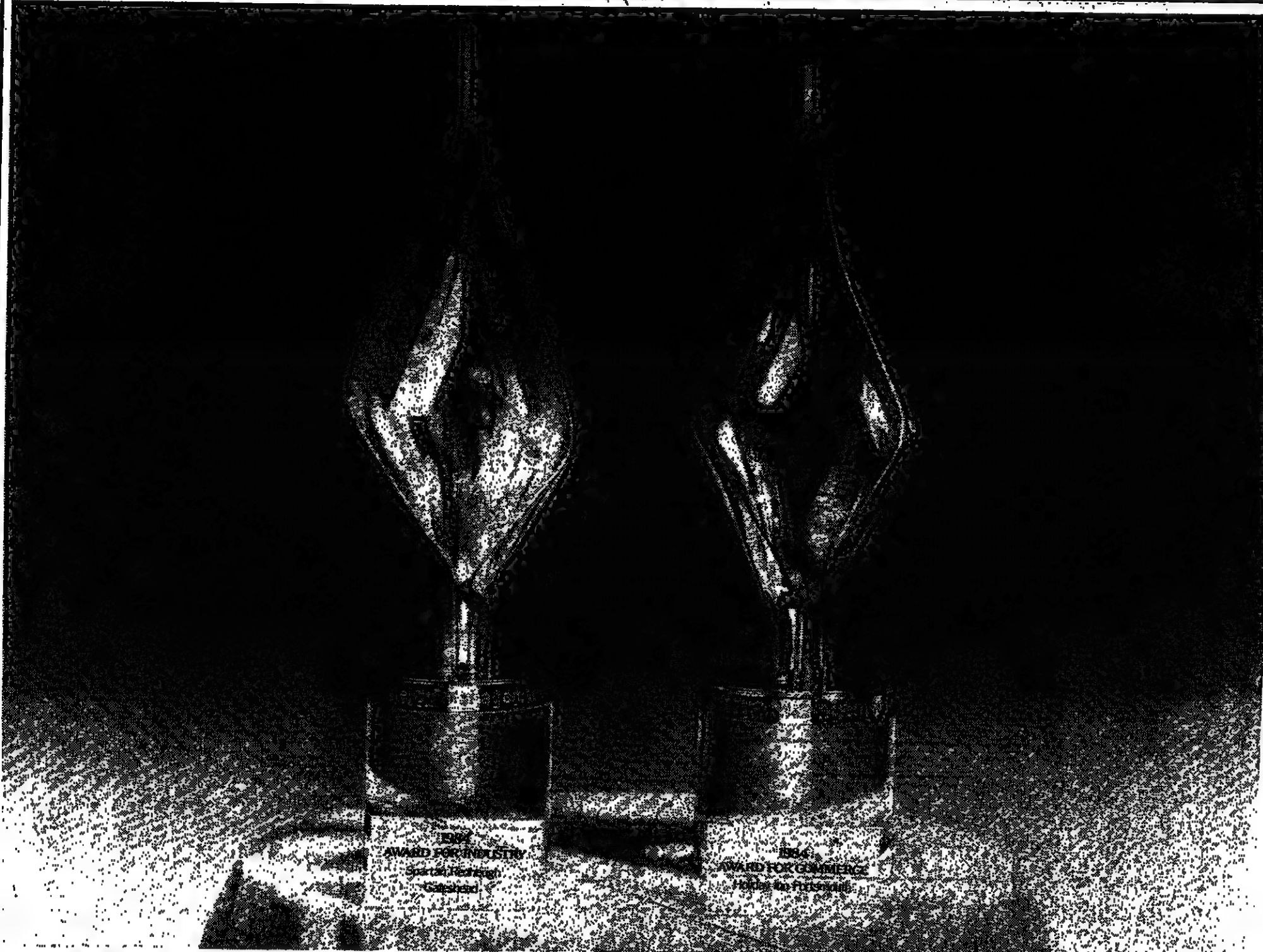
● The Department of Trade and Industry Heat Recovery Consultancy Scheme, c/o WS Atkins, or details at any DTI regional office.

● WS Atkins Group Consultants, Woodcote Grove, Ashley Road, Epsom, Surrey, 03727 28140

● National Utility Services, Carolyn House, Dingwall Road, Croydon, Surrey, 01-681 2500

● Royal Institute of British Architects (RIBA) Energy Group, 66 Portland Place, London W1, 01-580 5533

● The Energy Efficiency Office, The Department of Energy, Thames House South, Millbank, London SW1, 01-211 3000



IN OUR COMPETITION, BRITAIN'S THE BIG WINNER

Spartan Redheugh and Commonwealth Holiday Inns of Canada are the winners of this year's Gas Energy Management Awards. These are presented annually by the gas people to those organisations which, working in profitable partnership with the Technical Consultancy Service engineers of their Gas Region, are judged to have made the most significant contribution to the efficient use of fuel.

But in this competition, everybody wins - and Britain's the big winner. Because this year's record 248 entrants are saving 25 million therms per year between them - and that's another record.

Like Spartan Redheugh and Holiday Inns, who have both enjoyed substantial fuel savings as a result of energy management programmes with attractively short payback periods, you could, with the help of British Gas, make your business more competitive.

How Gas Energy Management helped Spartan Redheugh to use more gas.

Spartan Redheugh Ltd of Gateshead, is the only large independent steel plate mill company in the UK. The energy management programme they agreed with engineers from Northern Gas was so successful in improving their competitive position that, despite achieving fuel savings of 27 per cent, the company ended up using more

gas - as a result of expanding sales!

The programme included modifications to two giant gas-fired furnaces - heat recovery systems were incorporated, new controls and instrumentation added, and the throughput of the furnaces increased. And a new "state of the art" heat treatment furnace was designed which has been selected as an Energy Efficiency Demonstration Project. It is hoped that this will eventually help many other British companies to improve their energy efficiency.

The benefits have included improved product quality - due to more uniform temperature control - and increased furnace capacity, as well as significant cost reductions. Payback on the investment is a mere 15 months.

Good Housekeeping at Holiday Inn, Portsmouth.

The hotel business is a highly competitive one, and the management of the luxurious Holiday Inn, Portsmouth, knew that to offer the best value for money, tight control of energy costs was needed, without, of course, affecting the comfort and facilities offered to guests.

With the help of Southern Gas engineers, the hotel embarked on an integrated energy management project, installing new equipment and controls, monitoring monthly departmental energy consumptions and promoting energy

management awareness among staff in all departments. For example, chambermaids now turn off air-conditioning after servicing rooms; lights and heating are turned off when not needed and good housekeeping measures in the kitchen include the careful loading of ovens to maximise utilisation of capacity.

As a result, the hotel has reduced its gas consumption by 37%, while additional savings have been made in electricity costs.

Payback is envisaged in only 5 months. The savings enable the Holiday Inn to keep prices competitive - and their guests comfortable.

To: British Gas, Room 727, 326 High Holborn, London WC1V 7PT

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I would like to know more about:

How gas could help my business ☐

The British Gas Technical Consultancy Service ☐

The British Gas School of Fuel Management ☐

Tick appropriate box(es)

NAME

COMPANY

ADDRESS

Helping the brewer

Beer on the boil

In the early 1970s as beer consumption in Britain dropped and energy cost soared the brewing industry turned to British Gas to find a way of keeping profit margins up.

The cynics among you will say that the remedy offered is all visible in the fizziness of some beers. However, the truth is that British Gas energy advisers and other energy conservation specialists have come up with fuel saving schemes which have cut energy consumption by as much as 30 per cent, most of which have had a pay-back period of less than two years.

Beer production is relatively expensive in terms of fuel consumption, accounting for a quarter of a brewery's raw material costs. As the dominant consideration of the brewer is the quality of the product, brewers are often reluctant to make change in inefficient processes for fear of affecting quality.

However, independent consultants recommended by British Gas and the Department of Energy, can easily spot savings of at least 10 per cent with the help of simple good housekeeping changes cutting gas consumption by 16 per cent, or more appropriately getting more work out of the same amount of gas burned.

Martin Fry, head of the energy unit at W. S. Atkins Group Consultants, based at Solihull, said: "Because energy has risen in the past few years, brewers who traditionally like to alter any process which might endanger their beer are to be convinced by us that changes we propose do not affect the quality of the end product but do bring about savings."

One of the simpler ways of saving costs is to reduce the amount of water boiled-off by a cent. The beer is the

same but the energy costs are cut. When traditional brewers boil they do not reuse the steam that comes off and they over boil. Both matters can be dealt with very easily.

W. S. Atkins is now working on a system which will be patented as a result of their research into brewery heating costs which will bring the industry further costs reductions.

Other major new projects which W. S. Atkins are now working on with the industry include mechanical vapour recompression or open cycle heat pumps systems. Both are means of collecting the waste heat from the top of a brewing copper - hopefully produced in the first place by a modern high-efficiency gas boiler plant.

A further development which the company has investigated is a continuous brewing process in which the present system of brewing a batch in a copper is replaced by a continuous heating and cooling cascade reaching peak temperature of 140°C. Heat released from high temperature evaporation cascades down to provide the source for lower temperature evaporation.

The role that independent consultants can play has been quickly recognised by British Gas and W. S. Atkins has even been appointed by the Department of Trade and Industry to run its Industrial Heat Recovery Consultancy Scheme.

The scheme can provide companies with grants of up to £3,000 for independent consultancy reports on how they can use gas for industrial heating more effectively, and additional grants of up to £5,000 to put into effect the recommendations made by the consultants who work with the client company through W. S. Atkins.

DY

THE GAS PEOPLE AND THEIR CUSTOMERS - A WONDERFUL PARTNERSHIP.

Gas

هنا من الفصل

From your Portfolio card check your eight share price movements. Add them up to give you your overall total. Check this against the daily dividend figure published on this page. If it matches you have won outright or a share of the total prize money. If you are a winner follow the claim procedure on the back of your card. You must always have your card available when claiming.

No.	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1	DRAPERY AND STORES				
2	Elan	1.00	0.01	1.0	10.0
3	Brown (N)	1.00	0.01	1.0	10.0
4	Summit Clothing	1.00	0.01	1.0	10.0
5	Grafton	1.00	0.01	1.0	10.0
6	Merzies (John)	1.00	0.01	1.0	10.0
7	Poster Bros	1.00	0.01	1.0	10.0
8	Vantase Wildlife	1.00	0.01	1.0	10.0
9	Ellis & Goldie	1.00	0.01	1.0	10.0
10	James (Ernest)	1.00	0.01	1.0	10.0
11	Bremner	1.00	0.01	1.0	10.0
12	Avon	1.00	0.01	1.0	10.0
13	Brooks Bond	1.00	0.01	1.0	10.0
14	Park Foods	1.00	0.01	1.0	10.0
15	Banks (Sydney C)	1.00	0.01	1.0	10.0
16	Fitch Le H	1.00	0.01	1.0	10.0
17	Barr (AG)	1.00	0.01	1.0	10.0
18	Nichols (JW) (Vint)	1.00	0.01	1.0	10.0
19	Ampl	1.00	0.01	1.0	10.0
20	Tea & Lyle	1.00	0.01	1.0	10.0
21	INDUSTRIALS A - D				
22	Br Syphon	1.00	0.01	1.0	10.0
23	Bedford (SW)	1.00	0.01	1.0	10.0
24	Dalgety	1.00	0.01	1.0	10.0
25	Delta	1.00	0.01	1.0	10.0
26	BET (D&G)	1.00	0.01	1.0	10.0
27	Cook (Wm)	1.00	0.01	1.0	10.0
28	BBA	1.00	0.01	1.0	10.0
29	De La Rue	1.00	0.01	1.0	10.0
30	Applied Comp Tech	1.00	0.01	1.0	10.0
31	BRANDS				
32	Clark (Matthew)	1.00	0.01	1.0	10.0
33	General Whitley	1.00	0.01	1.0	10.0
34	SA Breweries	1.00	0.01	1.0	10.0
35	Rockingham	1.00	0.01	1.0	10.0
36	Whitbread Int	1.00	0.01	1.0	10.0
37	Bell (Arthur)	1.00	0.01	1.0	10.0
38	Highland Dist	1.00	0.01	1.0	10.0
39	Whitbread A	1.00	0.01	1.0	10.0
40	Dunlop	1.00	0.01	1.0	10.0

Weekly Dividend

Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £40,000 in Saturday's newspaper.

Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Weekly Total

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BRITISH FUNDS

1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1	100	100	British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	10.0
2	100	100	British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	10.0
3	100	100	British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	10.0
4	100	100	British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	10.0
5	100	100	British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	10.0
6	100	100	British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	10.0
7	100	100	British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	10.0
8	100	100	British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	10.0
9	100	100	British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	10.0
10	100	100	British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	10.0

OVER FIFTEEN YEARS

1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1	100	100	British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	10.0
2	100	100	British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	10.0
3	100	100	British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	10.0
4	100	100	British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	10.0
5	100	100	British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	10.0
6	100	100	British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	10.0
7	100	100	British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	10.0
8	100	100	British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	10.0
9	100	100	British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	10.0
10	100	100	British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	10.0

INDEX-LINKED

1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1	100	100	British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	10.0
2	100	100	British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	10.0
3	100	100	British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	10.0
4	100	100	British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	10.0
5	100	100	British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	10.0
6	100	100	British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	10.0
7	100	100	British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	10.0
8	100	100	British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	10.0
9	100	100	British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	10.0
10	100	100	British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	10.0

BREWERIES

1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1	100	100	British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	10.0
2	100	100	British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	10.0
3	100	100	British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	10.0
4	100	100	British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	10.0
5	100	100	British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	10.0
6	100	100	British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	10.0
7	100	100	British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	10.0
8	100	100	British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	10.0
9	100	100	British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	10.0
10	100	100	British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	10.0

BANKS DISCOUNT HP

1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1	100	100	British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	10.0
2	100	100	British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	10.0
3	100	100	British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	10.0
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6	100	100	British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	10.0
7	100	100	British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	10.0
8	100	100	British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	10.0
9	100	100	British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	10.0
10	100	100	British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	10.0

1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
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8	100	100	British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	10.0
9	100	100	British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	10.0
10	100	100	British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	10.0

BUILDING AND ROADS

1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1	100	100	British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	10.0
2	100	100	British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	10.0
3	100	100	British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	10.0
4	100	100	British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	10.0
5	100	100	British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	10.0
6	100	100	British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	10.0
7	100	100	British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	10.0
8	100	100	British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	10.0
9	100	100	British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	10.0
10	100	100	British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	10.0

FINANCE AND LAND

1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1	100	100	British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	10.0
2	100	100	British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	10.0
3	100	100	British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	10.0
4	100	100	British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	10.0
5	100	100	British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	10.0
6	100	100	British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	10.0
7	100	100	British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	10.0
8	100	100	British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	10.0
9	100	100	British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	10.0
10	100	100	British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	10.0

FOODS

1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1	100	100	British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	10.0
2	100	100	British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	10.0
3	100	100	British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	10.0
4	100	100	British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	10.0
5	100	100	British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	10.0
6	100	100	British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	10.0
7	100	100	British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	10.0
8	100	100	British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	10.0
9	100	100	British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	10.0
10	100	100	British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	10.0

CHEMICALS, PLASTICS

1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1	100	100	British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	10.0
2	100	100	British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	10.0
3	100	100	British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	10.0
4	100	100	British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	10.0
5	100	100	British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	10.0
6	100	100	British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	10.0
7	100	100	British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	10.0
8	100	100	British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	10.0
9	100	100	British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	10.0
10	100	100	British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	10.0

CINEMAS AND TV

1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1	100	100	British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	10.0
2	100	100	British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	10.0
3	100	100	British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	10.0
4	100	100	British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	10.0
5	100	100	British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	10.0
6	100	100	British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	10.0
7	100	100	British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	10.0
8	100	100	British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	10.0
9	100	100	British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	10.0
10	100	100	British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	10.0

DRAPERY AND STORES

64	Grain	142	+0.02	2.9	23	10.3
65	Grain	142	+0.02	2.9	23	10.3
66	Do W*	142	+0.02	2.9	23	10.3
67	North American	229	+0.02	2.9	23	10.3
68	North American	229	+0.02	2.9	23	10.3
69	North American	229	+0.02	2.9	23	10.3
70	North American	229	+0.02	2.9	23	10.3
71	North American	229	+0.02	2.9	23	10.3
72	North American	229	+0.02	2.9	23	10.3
73	North American	229	+0.02	2.9	23	10.3
74	North American	229	+0.02	2.9	23	10.3
75	North American	229	+0.02	2.9	23	10.3
76	North American	229	+0.02	2.9	23	10.3
77	North American	229	+0.02	2.9	23	10.3
78	North American	229	+0.02	2.9	23	10.3
79	North American	229	+0.02	2.9	23	10.3
80	North American	229	+0.02	2.9	23	10.3
81	North American	229	+0.02	2.9	23	10.3
82	North American	229	+0.02	2.9	23	10.3
83	North American	229	+0.02	2.9	23	10.3
84	North American	229	+0.02	2.9	23	10.3
85	North American	229	+0.02	2.9	23	10.3
86	North American	229	+0.02	2.9	23	10.3
87	North American	229	+0.02	2.9	23	10.3
88	North American	229	+0.02	2.9	23	10.3
89	North American	229	+0.02	2.9	23	10.3
90	North American	229	+0.02	2.9	23	10.3
91	North American	229	+0.02	2.9	23	10.3
92	North American	229	+0.02	2.9	23	10.3
93	North American	229	+0.02	2.9	23	10.3
94	North American	229	+0.02	2.9	23	10.3
95	North American	229	+0.02	2.9	23	10.3
96	North American	229	+0.02	2.9	23	10.3
97	North American	229	+0.02	2.9	23	10.3
98	North American	229	+0.02	2.9	23	10.3
99	North American	229	+0.02	2.9	23	10.3
100	North American	229	+0.02	2.9	23	10.3

FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Reaping rich rewards at Cable and Wireless

Cable and Wireless chose an ideal moment yesterday to electrify the market with good results half an hour before the lists closed for British Telecom at 10 o'clock. Interim profits for the half year to September 30 are 25 per cent higher at £109 million. An improvement in pretax margins of more than a point was equally eye-catching. The shares climbed 20p to over 400p - what an excellent investment they have proved since privatization - and look set to go higher. Frustrated Telecom money looking for another outlet in telecommunications would find a good home in the impressive international business Sir Eric Sharp and his team are busily building.

Dedicated Cable and Wireless watchers like Mr Bill Dixon of Scott, Gifford Hancock are forecasting full year profits of about £235 million (against £184 million), which gives prospective earnings per share of 30p and a target price-earnings ratio of 13%. Assuming that Telecom goes to a 30p premium BT would be valued at about 11½ times earnings. But C and W is growing twice as fast as BT. No wonder the stock has been nicknamed the rich man's British Telecom.

The trend behind the figures supports the tag. The market has assumed that Cable and Wireless's involvement in the United Kingdom market via Mercury Communications, would push up costs and borrowings before any offsetting revenue starts flowing. This is not so. Mercury is costing only about £1 million a month to set up, while borrowings have not changed significantly since the year-end in March. C and W carries on attacking the United Kingdom telecommunications market without upsetting the equilibrium of its balance sheet.

C and W will also bring its United Kingdom network into operation far faster than outsiders have estimated. It should be working by the early part of next year. Already leading customers are coming in at a significant rate. Whereas BT will be constrained for some time by its traditional welfare economics - for example maintaining an excessive staff and servicing vandalized phone booths, Mercury can go straight for the fat margin commercial telecommunications business. Not surprisingly, C and W finance director, Mr Ernest Potter, sounds both aggressive and confident about the planned invasion of BT's hitherto protected home market.

The company is fairly taciturn about

developments in the United States, another area where the market fears C and W should not tread. US results are included in returns from the Western Hemisphere, where profits were unchanged at £10 million. Dr Potter said yesterday that results reflected costs incurred in building up the TDX and fibre-optic transmission systems. By next year, this shadowy American presence could be transformed into a network stretching from Boston to Houston via New York and Chicago. It would be far bigger than Mercury and potentially a leading money spinner.

Meanwhile, C and W's powerful business in the Far East is still pumping cash into the rest of the group. Involvement in a high growth area like the Pacific Basin means that profits climb steeply as soon as break even point is passed, with very little boost to costs from higher telecommunications traffic. Interim pretax profits in the Far East are up 34 per cent to £74 million.

C and W's acquisition of Hong Kong Telephone (Telco), as the C and W director, Mr Brian Pemberton confirmed when I talked with him recently in Hong Kong, was "an excellent buy". Rarely do you find companies to buy with high productivity, low tariffs and a well motivated staff of almost uniformly good quality, which are also a technical fit with your own operation and with which you would otherwise come into increasing conflict.

C and W's joint ventures with the Chinese are proceeding broadly according to plan. In time they might prove to have been the most enlightened bridge-building initiatives taken by any British company in the past decade. They are significant not least in acting as a catalyst for British engineering, construction, shipping and banking alive to the great changes taking place in Peking.

Japan is an area where C and W is "trying to fathom the possibilities". The Japanese have set a similar course with their State-owned telecommunications monopoly, NTT, as the Government did with British Telecom. The Tokyo-Osaka corridor, which carries almost half Japan's telecommunications traffic is comparable with London-Birmingham where Mercury will be up and running next year. It is the sort of practical experience that might help C and W find a place in the Japanese market if and when the promised deregulation comes.

Still waiting for the OFT

This week, partners of Deloitte Haskins and Sells will be gathering in a series of informal meetings to discuss in detail the implications of the proposed merger with Price Waterhouse. Next week their potential colleagues at PW will be having similar meetings. Most of the queries about the organization and structure and the impact on the partners' pay cheques can be answered with ease. One crucial question cannot. Will the Office of Fair Trading recommend referral of the merger to the Monopolies Commission?

After two months of investigation by the OFT and numerous meetings with partners from PW and Deloitte it is still not in a position to make a decision. An announcement is "not imminent", the OFT coyly said.

Neither PW nor Deloitte has any clue to which way the OFT will jump. Mr Alex Fletcher's words, delivered ironically at an Institute of Chartered Accountants seminar, about companies seeking confidential guidance on the likelihood of a referral, have a hollow ring in the ears of the PW and Deloitte partners. They must

discuss their merger, which if it goes ahead, will have important repercussions for the shape of the practising profession throughout the world, under a cloud of uncertainty. If the OFT refers to the merger, it would effectively put an end to this attempt to create the world's largest accountancy firm.

The OFT's deliberations centre solely on the competition aspects of the merger. This became clear yesterday when one partner told me categorically that the merger did not qualify under the assets test. Therein lies another irony since this confirms that the OFT is examining only the UK aspects of the merger despite the fact that many of the benefits advanced by the two firms relate to international operations.

Given the importance of the merger for the firms, the clients and the accountancy profession, the OFT is right not to rush its decision. However, if it is so unsure of itself maybe a referral is the right solution, in which case it should say so and say so soon.

Deficit reduction plan would hit US defence spending

From Bailey Morris, Washington

US business groups joined state and local politicians across the country in opposing the Treasury Department's massive tax reform plan which President Reagan ordered more than a year ago but has not yet adopted.

The controversial plan calling for a modified "flat tax" would eliminate many of the tax breaks allowances enjoyed by big businesses and affect adversely the ability of local governments to raise money.

Congressional leaders said yesterday neither the Treasury proposals nor a similar modified tax reform plan likely to emerge from the White House would stand a chance of passage without Mr Reagan's strong support.

The controversy over the tax plan arose yesterday even as Mr Reagan received a new deficit

reduction plan which called, for the first time, for cuts in defence spending over the next several years.

Mr Reagan has said repeatedly that both tax increases and defence spending cuts were "off-limits" as tools to reduce spiralling Federal budget deficits projected at \$210 billion this fiscal year.

But officials said yesterday the President may be willing to accept a slower rate of military buildup in the interest of meeting a goal to cut the deficit in half to an estimated \$100 billion by the fiscal year 1988.

Officials close to the talks said the deficit reduction plan presented to Mr Reagan included severe cuts in domestic spending programmes, many to be eliminated entirely, in addition to selective cuts in defence spending of about \$10



Donald Regan: 'Treasury's plan is fair'.

billion in the first year and more than \$20 billion over the next two years.

Market soars on Telecom euphoria

By William Kay, City Editor

The remarkable success of the £3.9 billion British Telecom share sale helped to send the London stock market to a record high level yesterday.

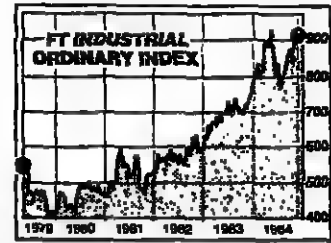
While BT's bankers were able to declare that the world's biggest share flotation had been oversubscribed, both the Financial Times 30-share industrial ordinary index and the FT-SE 100-share index broke new ground: the 30-share index rose 3.9 to 929.2, and the FT-SE rose 9.5 to 1,187.5.

Dealers, already scenting another fall in interest rates, marked prices up further as it became clear that the big institutional investors are going to have millions of pounds returned to them by Kleinwort, Benson, the merchant bank organizing the allocation of BT shares.

This, so the bulls' argument runs, means that these institutions are going to have to find other hom for that money, by buying shares in other leading equities.

The mood was helped by a late surge of buying from across the Atlantic. This week's fall in the sterling-dollar exchange rate has made the Americans' favourite British shares that much cheaper to them.

The chart records the course of the Thatcher bull market, taking share prices up to an almost uninterrupted straight line since the autumn of 1979. But chart analysts were warning that the recent trend looks ominously like the dreaded "double top".



In the past, when the index has hit record highs (twice within a few weeks, there has often followed a long decline into the next bear market.

Such calculations are complicated by the Financial Times announcement that it is to change two of the 30 constituents of its principal index. Both set precedents.

British Telecom is to be inserted on only its second day's trading on the market, next Tuesday. At the same time, National Westminster Bank will join the index, the first time a financial equity has been admitted into what was originally intended to be confined to "manufacturing and mining". The change of heart, after 49 years of the index, reflects the growing influence of the service sector.

Market report, page 23

BP delays Johnson Matthey bid

By Peter Wilson-Smith, Banking Correspondent

The unwillingness of Rustenburg Platinum and its main shareholder, Johannesburg Consolidated, to disclose information about Rustenburg's platinum contracts with Johnson Matthey plc is delaying BP's decision on whether to bid for Johnson Matthey plc.

BP announced yesterday it would not be able to reach a decision before December 6, when shareholders in Johnson Matthey plc are due to vote on a £25 million capital injection for the selling group and increases in its borrowing powers. The BP statement followed an announcement from Johnson Matthey plc which said the consent of third parties was being sought before further information could be given to BP.

In an attempt to kill speculation that BP's long silence signalled alarm at what it had learnt about Johnson Matthey's bid, the Johnson Matthey board said the delay was "of no significance".

Shares in Johnson Matthey plc recovered from 68p to close at 75p, still 5p lower on the day, after the announcement. Johnson Matthey plc has close ties with Rustenburg as sole marketing agent and a refiner of its platinum. BP is believed to have requested information about this key part of Johnson Matthey plc's business some time ago.

Although Rustenburg and Johannesburg Consolidated do not seem to have refused the information outright, they appear reluctant to divulge it.

Pound slips below \$1.20

The dollar remained firm yesterday, in spite of prime rate cuts from 11.75 to 11.25 per cent by several US banks, following Citibank's move on Tuesday. Sterling dropped to \$1.1925 at one stage, before closing in London at \$1.2025, 65 points down on the day. Sterling was generally vulnerable slipping 0.75 pence against the Deutsche mark to DM13.6850. The sterling index dropped 0.4 to 74.2.

Later in New York, the pound slipped back below \$1.20.

STOCK EXCHANGES

FT-SE 100 Index: 1,187.5 up 9.5 (high 1,187.5, low 1,182.8)
FT Index: 929.2 up 3.9
FT All Share: 82.96 down 0.04
FT All Share: N/A
Barringer: 20.62
Datestream USM Leaders Index: 106.51 up 0.25
New York: Dow Jones Industrial Average: (latest) 1219.41 down 0.7
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones Index: 11,248.05 up 63.96
Hong Kong: Hang Seng Index: 1116.83 up 5.35
Amsterdam: 179.4 up 1.5
Sydney: AO Index: 751.2 down 1.4
Frankfurt: Commerzbank Index: 1091.6 up 5.5
Brussels: General Index: 158.23 up 0.02
Paris: CAC Index: 181.5 up 0.3
Zurich: SKA General: 313.60 up 0.06

CURRENCIES

STERLING
Sterling 74.2 down 0.4 (range 74.0-74.1)
\$1.2025 down 65pts
DM 3.8850 down 0.0075
FF 11.2825 down 0.03
Yen 285 down 1.75
Dollar
Index 142.4 up 0.7
DM 3.0610 up 0.0095
NEW YORK LATEST
Sterling \$1.1997
Dollar DM 3.0700
INTERNATIONAL
ECU £0.604508
SDR £0.823450

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Bank base rates 9½-9¾
Finance houses base rate 11
Discount market loans week fixed 9½
3 month interbank 9¾-9¼
Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar 9¾-9¼
3 month DM 5¼-5½
3 month FF 11¼-10¾
US rates
Bank prime rate 11.75-11.25
Fed funds 8¼
Treasury long bond 103¼-103½
ECED Fixed Rate Sterling Export Finance Scheme IV Average reference rate for interest period October 3 to November 6, 1984, inclusive: 10.818 per cent.

GOLD

London fixed (per ounce):
am \$329.10 pm \$329.00
close \$329.50-331.50
(\$275.75-276.75)
New York (latest): \$330.05
Krugerrand (per coin): \$340.00-341.50 (\$283.75-285.00)
Sovereigns (new): \$77.50-78.50 (£64.50-65.50)
*Excludes VAT

NEWS IN BRIEF

Henderson sells stake in HBM

Henderson Administration is selling its 30 per cent shareholding in Henderson Baring Management to Baring Brothers for an undisclosed sum. HBM, equally owned by Henderson and Baring since 1977, provides investment services mainly in Far Eastern securities.

Henderson wants to expand into the US pension fund (ERISA) market and will be unable to do so unless it is independent of Baring. It plans to build up its own Far Eastern team.

HBM owns 50 per cent of Baring International Investment.

Tempus, page 23.
●MEPC's pretax profits rose by £4.8 million to £45.15 million for the year ended September 30. Earnings per share rose by 18.3 per cent to 42.6p and net asset value by 9.5 per cent. The portfolio was revalued at £1.24 billion from £1.12 billion last year. A final dividend of 6.5p will make a total of 9p for the year against 8p last year. Gross rental income rose to £117.17m from £101.8m. Tempus, page 23

●WILLINGWORTH MORRIS is not paying a dividend for the six months to September 30, as last year. Pretax profits climbed from £1.1 million to £1.9 million. Tempus, page 23

●THE FLICK industrial group, which is at the centre of a political bribery scandal in West Germany, said it expects of exceed last year's profit of DM294.6 million marks (£80 million).

SE agrees to dual capacity for IDs

Dual capacity is about to be allowed on the stock market trading floor for the first time since 1909. In a break with tradition, the Stock Exchange has agreed to allow stockjobbers, who trade as principals, also to act as agents and will allow stockbrokers to set up a pitch and make markets on their own account.

The facility will be given only

to the new International Dealerships and be confined to foreign stocks. The Stock Exchange Council will consider detailed rules next Tuesday.

International Dealerships were permitted from April 9 is year, allowing brokers and jobbers to negotiate commission rates and make markets in foreign stocks. At the time, the IDs were to operate off the

trading floor, but three jobbers - Wedd, Duracher, Pinchin Denay and Smith Bros - have recently requested that they be allowed to act as agents from the floor itself. They may start to do so late next week.

However, it will not be a facility taken up by S. G. Warburg, Rowe, Pimms and Akroyd International Dealer-

NIESR forecasts 8% inflation and 300,000 more jobless

By Sarah Hogg, Economics Editor

Britain is not heading for another recession, according to a new forecast by the National Institute for Economic and Social Research. But unemployment will continue to rise, by a further 300,000 between 1984 and 1986, and inflation will accelerate, rising to 6.5 per cent next year and increasing to more than 8 per cent by the end of the 1980s.

The National Institute's forecast for economic growth next year is only marginally lower than the Treasury's, implying an increase in national output of 3.3 per cent. But it is significantly more pessimistic on inflation and discouraging on unemployment.

With no change in economic policies, the National Institute's "medium-term" forecast suggests that Britain's growth rate will slow down to 1.4 per cent in 1986 and remain just below this level for the next three years. The forecast says unemployment will rise and Britain's current account balance of

payments will move steadily deeper into the red (whereas the Treasury is forecasting a current account surplus of £2.5 billion in 1985).

Rising unemployment and slow growth combine to produce a forecast for the public sector borrowing requirement which increases to £12.7 billion in 1989, while the Treasury's medium-term projection implies the PSBR remains at £7 billion for the rest of the decade.

The National Institute's forecast for Britain is based on a world outlook suggesting a gradual slowdown in growth, led by the US. For the industrial world as a whole, the National Institute forecasts growth of 3.1 per cent in 1985, compared with 4.7 per cent for 1984, falling to only 2.2 per cent in 1986.

American growth, in the National Institute's view, will slow from 7 per cent for 1984 as a whole to only 3.5 per cent next year, dropping to 1.5 per cent in 1986. Europe continues

to expand at a modest 2-2.5 per cent. World trade estimated to have increased 7.5 per cent in 1984, slows down to a 4.5 per cent growth rate by 1986.

The review includes some detailed comparisons of British and American Labour markets, together with analysis of high unemployment and economic recovery in Britain in the 1930s.

The authors conclude slower wage growth in the United States is not evidence of greater wage "flexibility" with respect to the high level of unemployment, but the wage "stickiness" created by long-term overlapping wage contracts.

A special survey concludes productivity in British manufacturing increased faster than in principal competitor countries during 1981-83, but more slowly than in other countries during the preceding decade.

However, Britain's share of world markets continued to decline during 1981-83, as it had done during 1971-81.

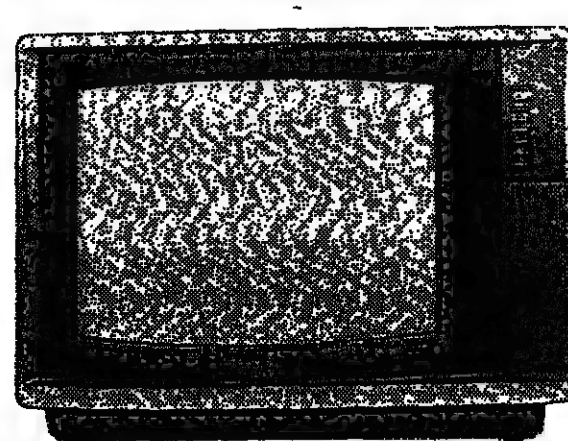
If you don't own a single share you can still afford a complete set.

Look what happens when you make a television as reliable as a Sony Trinitron. People automatically think it'll be expensive.

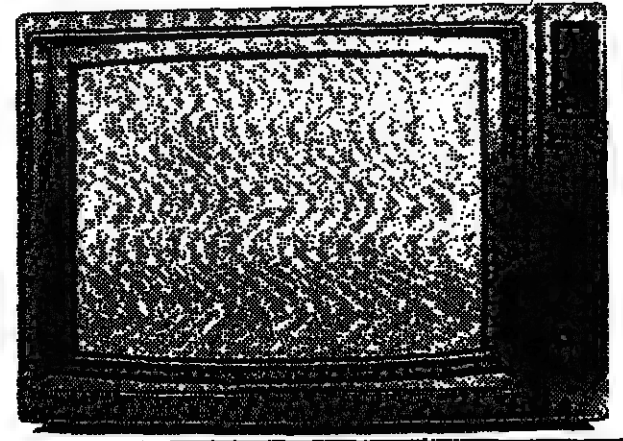
Not so.

You can get a 20" for only £299.95 and a 22" with remote control for only £399.95. Maybe the best investments are on this page.

SONY.



£299.95.



£399.95.

LWT

LWT (Holdings) plc

(Parent Company of London Weekend Television, Hutchinson Publishing Group and Page & Moy Travel)



CHAIRMAN: CHRISTOPHER BLAND

Results for the year ended 29 July 1984:
Highlights from the Chairman's Statement

- * Record pre-tax profit of £10.5 million
- * Record profit contribution from international programme sales (£4.6 million)
- * Recommended dividend increase of 30%
- * Assets per share increased by 21%
- * Encouraging start to the 1984/85 financial year

	1984	1983
Turnover	£600	£600
	163.126	136.224
Group profit before exchequer levy	15,396	5,899
Exchequer levy	4,897	553
Taxation on profit on ordinary activities	5,368	1,378
Group profit attributable to members of the company	5,138	3,907
Dividends	2,416	1,844
Earnings per share	30.73p	23.57p
Dividends per share (net)	14.40p	11.08p
Assets per share	220.00p	182.04p

Copies of the 1984 Annual Report and Accounts are available from the Company Secretary, LWT (Holdings) plc, South Bank Television Centre, Upper Ground, London SE1 9LT

LWT

LWT (Holdings) plc

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

STERLING SPOT AND FORWARD RATES

Market rates	Market rates	1 month	3 months
New York	1.5125-1.5140	0.10-0.11	0.10-0.11
London	1.5125-1.5140	0.10-0.11	0.10-0.11
Frankfurt	1.5125-1.5140	0.10-0.11	0.10-0.11
Paris	1.5125-1.5140	0.10-0.11	0.10-0.11
Geneva	1.5125-1.5140	0.10-0.11	0.10-0.11
Basel	1.5125-1.5140	0.10-0.11	0.10-0.11
Amsterdam	1.5125-1.5140	0.10-0.11	0.10-0.11
Brussels	1.5125-1.5140	0.10-0.11	0.10-0.11
Stockholm	1.5125-1.5140	0.10-0.11	0.10-0.11
Oslo	1.5125-1.5140	0.10-0.11	0.10-0.11
Copenhagen	1.5125-1.5140	0.10-0.11	0.10-0.11
Helsinki	1.5125-1.5140	0.10-0.11	0.10-0.11
Tallinn	1.5125-1.5140	0.10-0.11	0.10-0.11
Riga	1.5125-1.5140	0.10-0.11	0.10-0.11
Vilnius	1.5125-1.5140	0.10-0.11	0.10-0.11
Kiev	1.5125-1.5140	0.10-0.11	0.10-0.11
Moscow	1.5125-1.5140	0.10-0.11	0.10-0.11
Prague	1.5125-1.5140	0.10-0.11	0.10-0.11
Warsaw	1.5125-1.5140	0.10-0.11	0.10-0.11
Budapest	1.5125-1.5140	0.10-0.11	0.10-0.11
Belgrade	1.5125-1.5140	0.10-0.11	0.10-0.11
Sofia	1.5125-1.5140	0.10-0.11	0.10-0.11
Bucharest	1.5125-1.5140	0.10-0.11	0.10-0.11
Bratislava	1.5125-1.5140	0.10-0.11	0.10-0.11
Vienna	1.5125-1.5140	0.10-0.11	0.10-0.11
Zagreb	1.5125-1.5140	0.10-0.11	0.10-0.11
Ljubljana	1.5125-1.5140	0.10-0.11	0.10-0.11
Belgrade	1.5125-1.5140	0.10-0.11	0.10-0.11
Sofia	1.5125-1.5140	0.10-0.11	0.10-0.11
Bucharest	1.5125-1.5140	0.10-0.11	0.10-0.11
Bratislava	1.5125-1.5140	0.10-0.11	0.10-0.11
Vienna	1.5125-1.5140	0.10-0.11	0.10-0.11
Zagreb	1.5125-1.5140	0.10-0.11	0.10-0.11
Ljubljana	1.5125-1.5140	0.10-0.11	0.10-0.11

DOLLAR SPOT RATES

London	1.5125-1.5140
Frankfurt	1.5125-1.5140
Paris	1.5125-1.5140
Geneva	1.5125-1.5140
Basel	1.5125-1.5140
Amsterdam	1.5125-1.5140
Brussels	1.5125-1.5140
Stockholm	1.5125-1.5140
Oslo	1.5125-1.5140
Copenhagen	1.5125-1.5140
Helsinki	1.5125-1.5140
Tallinn	1.5125-1.5140
Riga	1.5125-1.5140
Vilnius	1.5125-1.5140
Kiev	1.5125-1.5140
Moscow	1.5125-1.5140
Prague	1.5125-1.5140
Warsaw	1.5125-1.5140
Budapest	1.5125-1.5140
Belgrade	1.5125-1.5140
Sofia	1.5125-1.5140
Bucharest	1.5125-1.5140
Bratislava	1.5125-1.5140
Vienna	1.5125-1.5140
Zagreb	1.5125-1.5140
Ljubljana	1.5125-1.5140

OTHER 2 RATES

London	1.5125-1.5140
Frankfurt	1.5125-1.5140
Paris	1.5125-1.5140
Geneva	1.5125-1.5140
Basel	1.5125-1.5140
Amsterdam	1.5125-1.5140
Brussels	1.5125-1.5140
Stockholm	1.5125-1.5140
Oslo	1.5125-1.5140
Copenhagen	1.5125-1.5140
Helsinki	1.5125-1.5140
Tallinn	1.5125-1.5140
Riga	1.5125-1.5140
Vilnius	1.5125-1.5140
Kiev	1.5125-1.5140
Moscow	1.5125-1.5140
Prague	1.5125-1.5140
Warsaw	1.5125-1.5140
Budapest	1.5125-1.5140
Belgrade	1.5125-1.5140
Sofia	1.5125-1.5140
Bucharest	1.5125-1.5140
Bratislava	1.5125-1.5140
Vienna	1.5125-1.5140
Zagreb	1.5125-1.5140
Ljubljana	1.5125-1.5140

EURO-DEPOSITS

London	1.5125-1.5140
Frankfurt	1.5125-1.5140
Paris	1.5125-1.5140
Geneva	1.5125-1.5140
Basel	1.5125-1.5140
Amsterdam	1.5125-1.5140
Brussels	1.5125-1.5140
Stockholm	1.5125-1.5140
Oslo	1.5125-1.5140
Copenhagen	1.5125-1.5140
Helsinki	1.5125-1.5140
Tallinn	1.5125-1.5140
Riga	1.5125-1.5140
Vilnius	1.5125-1.5140
Kiev	1.5125-1.5140
Moscow	1.5125-1.5140
Prague	1.5125-1.5140
Warsaw	1.5125-1.5140
Budapest	1.5125-1.5140
Belgrade	1.5125-1.5140
Sofia	1.5125-1.5140
Bucharest	1.5125-1.5140
Bratislava	1.5125-1.5140
Vienna	1.5125-1.5140
Zagreb	1.5125-1.5140
Ljubljana	1.5125-1.5140

MONEY MARKETS

Market rates	Market rates	1 month	3 months
New York	1.5125-1.5140	0.10-0.11	0.10-0.11
London	1.5125-1.5140	0.10-0.11	0.10-0.11
Frankfurt	1.5125-1.5140	0.10-0.11	0.10-0.11
Paris	1.5125-1.5140	0.10-0.11	0.10-0.11
Geneva	1.5125-1.5140	0.10-0.11	0.10-0.11
Basel	1.5125-1.5140	0.10-0.11	0.10-0.11
Amsterdam	1.5125-1.5140	0.10-0.11	0.10-0.11
Brussels	1.5125-1.5140	0.10-0.11	0.10-0.11
Stockholm	1.5125-1.5140	0.10-0.11	0.10-0.11
Oslo	1.5125-1.5140	0.10-0.11	0.10-0.11
Copenhagen	1.5125-1.5140	0.10-0.11	0.10-0.11
Helsinki	1.5125-1.5140	0.10-0.11	0.10-0.11
Tallinn	1.5125-1.5140	0.10-0.11	0.10-0.11
Riga	1.5125-1.5140	0.10-0.11	0.10-0.11
Vilnius	1.5125-1.5140	0.10-0.11	0.10-0.11
Kiev	1.5125-1.5140	0.10-0.11	0.10-0.11
Moscow	1.5125-1.5140	0.10-0.11	0.10-0.11
Prague	1.5125-1.5140	0.10-0.11	0.10-0.11
Warsaw	1.5125-1.5140	0.10-0.11	0.10-0.11
Budapest	1.5125-1.5140	0.10-0.11	0.10-0.11
Belgrade	1.5125-1.5140	0.10-0.11	0.10-0.11
Sofia	1.5125-1.5140	0.10-0.11	0.10-0.11
Bucharest	1.5125-1.5140	0.10-0.11	0.10-0.11
Bratislava	1.5125-1.5140	0.10-0.11	0.10-0.11
Vienna	1.5125-1.5140	0.10-0.11	0.10-0.11
Zagreb	1.5125-1.5140	0.10-0.11	0.10-0.11
Ljubljana	1.5125-1.5140	0.10-0.11	0.10-0.11

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

1984			1983			1982			1981			1980			1979			1978			1977			1976			1975			1974			1973			1972			1971			1970			1969			1968			1967			1966			1965			1964			1963			1962			1961			1960			1959			1958			1957			1956			1955			1954			1953			1952			1951			1950			1949			1948			1947			1946			1945			1944			1943			1942			1941			1940			1939			1938			1937			1936			1935			1934			1933			1932			1931			1930			1929			1928			1927			1926			1925			1924			1923			1922			1921			1920			1919			1918			1917			1916			1915			1914			1913			1912			1911			1910			1909			1908			1907			1906			1905			1904			1903			1902			1901			1900			1899			1898			1897			1896			1895			1894			1893			1892			1891			1890			1889			1888			1887			1886			1885			1884			1883			1882			1881			1880			1879			1878			1877			1876			1875			1874			1873			1872			1871			1870			1869			1868			1867			1866			1865			1864			1863			1862			1861			1860			1859			1858			1857			1856			1855			1854			1853			1852			1851			1850			1849			1848			1847			1846			1845			1844			1843			1842			1841			1840			1839			1838			1837			1836			1835			1834			1833			1832			1831			1830			1829			1828			1827			1826			1825			1824			1823			1822			1821			1820			1819			1818			1817			1816			1815			1814			1813			1812			1811			1810			1809			1808			1807			1806			1805			1804			1803			1802			1801			1800			1799			1798			1797			1796			1795			1794			1793			1792			1791			1790			1789			1788			1787			1786			1785			1784			1783			1782			1781			1780			1779			1778			1777			1776			1775			1774			1773			1772			1771			1770			1769			1768			1767			1766			1765			1764			1763			1762			1761			1760			1759			1758			1757			1756			1755			1754			1753			1752			1751			1750			1749			1748			1747			1746			1745			1744			1743			1742			1741			1740			1739			1738			1737			1736			1735			1734			1733			1732			1731			1730			1729			1728			1727			1726			1725			1724			1723			1722			1721			1720			1719			1718			1717			1716			1715			1714			1713			1712			1711			1710			1709			1708			1707			1706			1705			1704			1703			1702			1701			1700			1699			1698			1697			1696			1695			1694			1693			1692			1691			1690			1689			1688			1687			1686			1685			1684			1683			1682			1681			1680			1679			1678			1677			1676			1675			1674			1673			1672			1671			1670			1669			1668			1667			1666			1665			1664			1663			1662			1661			1660			1659			1658			1657			1656			1655			1654			1653			1652			1651			1650			1649			1648			1647			1646			1645			1644			1643			1642			1641			1640			1639			1638			1637			1636			1635			1634			1633			1632			1631			1630			1629			1628			1627			1626			1625			1624			1623			1622			1621			1620			1619			1618			1617			1616			1615			1614			1613			1612			1611			1610			1609			1608			1607			1606			1605			1604			1603			1602			1601			1600			1599			1598			1597			1596			1595			1594			1593			1592			1591			1590			1589			1588			1587			1586			1585			1584			1583			1582			1581			1580			1579			1578			1577			1576			1575			1574			1573			1572			1571			1570			1569			1568			1567			1566			1565			1564			1563			1562			1561			1560			1559			1558			1557			1556			1555			1554			1553			1552			1551			1550			1549			1548			1547			1546			1545			1544			1543			1542			1541			1540			1539			1538			1537			1536			1535			1534			1533			1532			1531			1530			1529			1528			1527			1526			1525			1524			1523			1522			1521			1520			1519			1518			1517			1516			1515			1514			1513			1512			1511			1510			1509			1508			1507			1506			1505			1504			1503			1502			1501			1500			1499			1498			1497			1496			1495			1494			1493			1492			1491			1490			1489			1488			1487			1486			1485			1484			1483			1482			1481			1480			1479			1478			1477			1476			1475			1474			1473			1472			1471			1470			1469			1468			1467			1466			1465			1464			1463			1462			1461			1460			1459			1458			1457			1456			1455			1454			1453			1452			1451			1450			1449			1448			1447			1446			1445			1444			1443			1442			1441			1440			1439			1438			1437			1436			1435			1434			1433			1432			1431			1430			1429			1428			1427			1426			1425			1424			1423			1422			1421			1420			1419			1418			1417			1416			1415			1414			1413			1412			1411			1410			1409			1408			1407			1406			1405			1404			1403			1402			1401			1400			1399			1398			1397			1396			1395			1394			1393			1392			1391			1390			1389			1388			1387			1386			1385			1384			1383			1382			1381			1380			1379			1378			1377			1376			1375			1374			1373			1372			1371			1370			1369			1368			1367			1366			1365			1364			1363			1362			1361			1360			1359			1358			1357			1356			1355			1354			1353			1352			1351			1350			1349			1348			1347			1346			1345			1344			1343			1342			1341			1340			1339			1338			1337			1336			1335			1334			1333			1332			1331			1330			1329			1328			1327			1326			1325			1324			1323			1322			1321			1320			1319			1318			1317			1316			1315			1314			1313			1312			1311			1310			1309			1308			1307			1306			1305			1304			1303			1302			1301			1300			1299			1298			1297			1296			1295			1294			1293			1292			1291			1290			1289			1288			1287			1286			1285			1284			1283			1282			1281			1280			1279			1278			1277			1276			1275			1274			1273			1272			1271			12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STOCK MARKET REPORT

ICI leads shares' upward spiral

By Derek Pain and Pam Spooner

Enthusiasm for the British Telecom share sale spilled over into the stock markets again yesterday, helping both the FT-30 and FT-SE 100 indices to new records.

The FT-SE 100 was up 9.5 points to 1187.5, and the 30 share market showed a 3.9-point gain to 929.2.

Continued hopes of more cuts in interest rates, and a spreading belief that the miners' strike is past the worst - in terms of damage to the economy - also boosted sentiment on the stock exchange.

Imperial Chemical Industries was one of the best movers on the top 30 lists, taking heart from kind words from De Zoete & Bevan, the stockbroker. De Zoete met the company earlier this week and came away as convinced as ever that the shares are undervalued.

Yesterday, the share price touched 682p in response to support from the broker, but later closed at 680p, up 8p on the day.

Nevertheless, ICI is unlikely to see a full re-rating of its shares in the short-term, given the downturn for the plastics and petro-chemical industry which analysts reckon is on the cards. De Zoete, however,

expects ICI earnings to hold up well in any such market decline.

British Petroleum recovered some of the ground lost recently, rising 10p to 493p, as the oil market heard news which might help world spot prices.

The Russians say they may not be able to deliver as much oil as promised to the West.

Godfrey Davies, the Ford Main dealer which has been building up its park homes operations, gained 6p to 110p on chatter that it intended to sell its motor interests. Not true, said Mr Cecil Redfern, chairman. Davies is, however, closing its workshop at Neasden Lane, London, retaining only a sales depot there. The freehold site covers five acres.

under present contracts, and may even cut oil deliveries entirely, involving the "force majeure" clause. That could put the squeeze on gas-oil supplies next month.

The Soviet Union exports about 1.8 million to 2 million barrels a day to the West, and itself needs strong oil prices to keep up the inflow of foreign currency.

Beascom Group was still enjoying Wednesday's half-year

profits news, and the shares rose another 10p to 378p, making a two-day gain of 23p.

American investors looked to be active again, helping in the share price rises for Glaxo Holdings and Hanson Trust, among others. Glaxo rose 17p to 1042p, while Hanson went 6p better to 282p.

Lucas Industries, who also reported profit figures recently, stay on buyers' lists, and the shares were 5p up at 285p.

Bowater Industries and TI Group were among the handful of leading shares to hold the indices back. Both these share prices dropped ahead of their displacement by two newcomers to the leader lists.

British Telecom and National Westminster Bank will take their places in the top 30 next week.

Bowater fell 2p to 193p, and TI Group went 6p down to 238p. Prospective newcomer NatWest showed appreciation of the new status with a run up to 587p before settling for a 7p rise to 579p.

Supermarkets were strong with Tesco leading the way with a 7p jump to 236p. Takeover talks again swirled around Rowntree Macintosh, the sweets group. The shares were at one time up 14p on suggested American interest. They closed 6p up at 354p.

Cadbury Schweppes jumped 3p to 160p and Maynards, once the target for Mr Lew Carter, edged ahead 10p to 270p on talk that a new bidder lurked.

Debenhams, in early trade,

moved ahead 2p to 220p but then settled at about 219p. Other stores moved ahead.

Government stocks suffered another quiet day with little interest. Conventional stocks closed mixed but inflation hedges created a modest stir, scoring gains of up to 2p.

Trusthouse Forte was again influenced by talk that it could

be tempted to sell its Savoy Hotel stake, gaining 1p to 145p. Savoy 'A' shares moved up 5p to 378p but the high voting 'B' shares, an exceedingly narrow market, were unchanged at £90.

Other hotel stocks continued to be influenced by the outbreak of takeover fever in the industry.

Queens Most Houses climbed 2p to a 54p peak and Stakis, the Scottish group, was 2p stronger at 129p.

Breweries were firm with Bass reaching a new peak and Grand Metropolitan continuing to recover from its Monday uncertainty.

Intervention Video, the video and films group, said yesterday that it would incur "a substantial loss" this year because of a sharp decline in sales of videos to dealers. But the news came as no surprise and the shares were unmoved at a lowly 10p. Since the beginning of the year, the industry has experienced a fall of between 15 and 20 per cent in video sales.

Interview said that in common with other distributors, sales to dealers had "suffered a serious decline" bringing into question the carrying value of the company's film and tape libraries and the value attributed to goodwill. Extensive special write downs will be made in the accounts for the year to the end of this month as a result and no dividend will be paid this year.

Henderson Administration, the financial group, advanced 23p to 503p on the 42 per cent profit upsurge.

Johnson Matthey had another difficult session, at one time down to 68p, and Saatchi and Saatchi jumped 30p to 905p on talk that it plans to take over the Hedger Mitchell Stark advertising agency.

Cullen's Stores was again strong on the takeover battle and suggestions of a fourth bidder entering the arena. The 'A' shares rose 5p to 375p and the all-powerful voters gained 15p to 495p.

USM newcomer Access Satellite International again shrugged off its critics climbing above the 200p mark. The shares came to market via a 160p tender offer.

TEMPUS

Dallas episode leaves MEPC disappointed

Dallas may conjure up a glossy soap opera reflecting the glamorous life of US oil tycoons, but for MEPC the view is blurred by the fact that those very tycoons have not been taking the amount of commercial and industrial space they used to.

MEPC admits that its ventures in Houston and Dallas have not been regaining success and they are likely to be sold when the market picks up. On the other hand, the property company's portfolio in Minneapolis is good and MEPC has benefited from the strength of the US and Australian dollar against the pound.

Almost 15 per cent of the company's rise in earnings is attributed to currency movements in the last year. MEPC will be looking for more opportunities in the US, but will be concentrating its search in larger cities.

The Australian portfolio looks interesting now that MEPC has a 49.9 per cent stake in Australian Shopping Centres, the property unit trust. The company is selling four properties to raise A\$10.12 million (£7.14-8.57 million) which will be invested in expanding one of the trust's schemes with more growth potential.

Back in the United Kingdom, investors can feel happy that MEPC's portfolio, representing 58.4 per cent of the total value, is not encumbered with too many 1960s office blocks needing large scale refurbishment, although the company will continue to upgrade the portfolio. MEPC intends developing £40 million of British property next year in addition to the £84 million of commitments it already has.

A sharp outlook should be kept for Orion Estates, its trading subsidiary with entrepreneurial instincts. MEPC's shares fell 11p to 324p probably due to over-valuation in the sector.

The company is moving in the right direction. The trading climate has allowed an increase in sales and improvements in production efficiency have aided profitability.

The ordinary shares were down 1p to 53p on the results and "A" shares unchanged at 53p recognising there is still a lot of work to be done.

Henderson Admin.

Shares of Henderson Administration, the investment management group, raced ahead to a high of 503p, up 23p, on interim profits to the end of September 43 per cent higher at £4.7 million.

Henderson has ridden out turbulent stock markets, including the horror of the May collapse, better than expected, although profits are 15 per cent down on last year's second half.

Funds under management have risen to £2.04 billion against £1.7 billion at the end of March last, with pension fund money rising fastest to £370 million against £410 million. Unit trust market share has increased to 6.16 per cent at a time of intense competition and high redemption, due to profit-taking. Management fees have risen to 52 per cent of profits against 44 per cent last year. The improving trend in the quality of earnings is expected to continue.

COMMODITIES

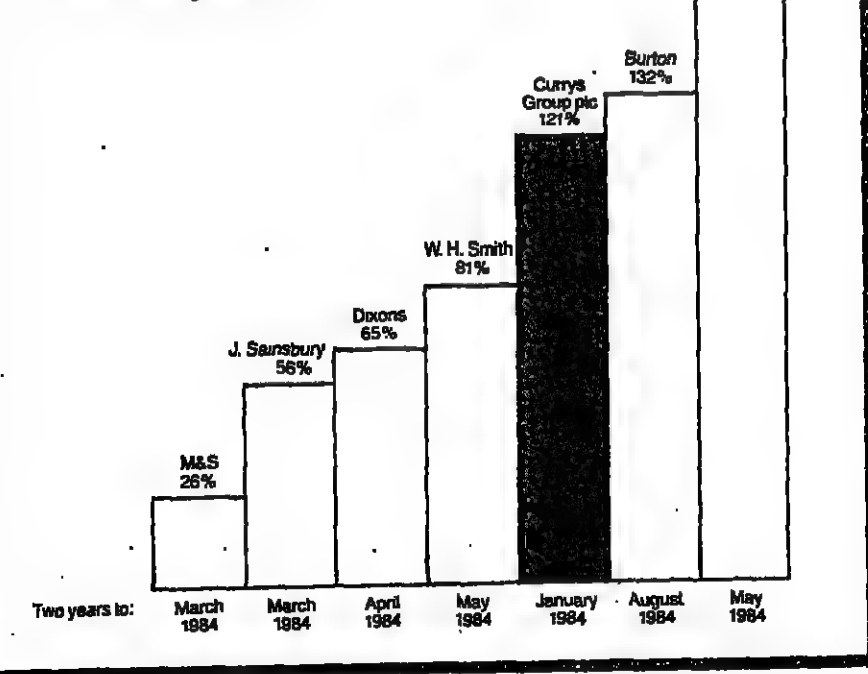
LONDON COMMODITY PRICES	
Rubber 100 lb	100.00
Coffee 100 lb	100.00
Tea 100 lb	100.00
Spices 100 lb	100.00
Wool 100 lb	100.00
Grain 100 lb	100.00
Oil 100 lb	100.00
Metals 100 lb	100.00
Gold 100 lb	100.00
Silver 100 lb	100.00
Platinum 100 lb	100.00
Palladium 100 lb	100.00
Copper 100 lb	100.00
Aluminium 100 lb	100.00
Zinc 100 lb	100.00
Lead 100 lb	100.00
Nickel 100 lb	100.00
Iron 100 lb	100.00
Steel 100 lb	100.00
Timber 100 lb	100.00
Textiles 100 lb	100.00
Leather 100 lb	100.00
Foodstuffs 100 lb	100.00
Medicines 100 lb	100.00
Chemicals 100 lb	100.00
Pharmaceuticals 100 lb	100.00
Electronics 100 lb	100.00
Automotive 100 lb	100.00
Aerospace 100 lb	100.00
Marine 100 lb	100.00
Aviation 100 lb	100.00
Space 100 lb	100.00
Defense 100 lb	100.00
Intelligence 100 lb	100.00
Communications 100 lb	100.00
Transportation 100 lb	100.00
Energy 100 lb	100.00
Utilities 100 lb	100.00
Real Estate 100 lb	100.00
Art 100 lb	100.00
Antiques 100 lb	100.00
Collectibles 100 lb	100.00
Stamps 100 lb	100.00
Coins 100 lb	100.00
Commodities 100 lb	100.00

COMING TO THE STOCK MARKET SOON...

Currys Holdings plc.

- dividend forecast of not less than 10.3p net per share;
- pro forma historic earnings per share of 26.1p;
- excellent prospects with significantly greater profits forecast; and
- a dramatic record of profit and dividend growth.

- Growth in profit before tax in the last two financial years



ALL THIS ADDS UP TO A VALUABLE SHARE +150p IN CASH OR CONVERTIBLE LOAN STOCK.

Stay with Currys - reject Dixons' bid.

The dividend forecast and pro forma earnings per share of Currys Holdings plc and the profit forecast and record of profit and dividend growth of Currys Group plc are contained in the letter to shareholders of 9th November 1984. W. H. Smith's growth is based on the 52 weeks to 2nd June 1984 compared with the 52 weeks to 30th January 1982.

Each director of Currys Group plc (including those who have delegated detailed supervision of this advertisement) has taken all reasonable care to ensure that the facts stated and opinions expressed herein are fair and accurate and each of the directors accepts responsibility accordingly.

REPUBLIQUE DU ZAIRE
SUCRIERIE DE KILIBA s.a.r.l. - Kiliba - Kivu

Réhabilitation et Extension du Complexe Sucrier de Kiliba - Région du Kivu
Avis d'Appel d'Offres International

1 - Objet et Financement
Le Conseil Economique de la République du Zaïre en qualité de Maître d'Ouvrage et la Sucrerie de Kiliba (SUCRI) s.a.r.l. en qualité de Maître d'Ouvre bénéficiaire d'un financement de la Banque Africaine de Développement (B.A.D.) pour la Réhabilitation et l'Extension du Complexe Sucrier de Kiliba.

2 - Acquisition des biens et services de ces marchés seront effectués en accord avec les principes de base de compétition internationale tel que préconisé par la B.A.D. Le premier marché reprend la fourniture des matériels et équipements agricoles suivants:

- Lot 1: tracteurs 4 x 4, pneus jumelés, de 180/185 CV avec attelage 3 points pour dito et barres porte-outils pour dito.
- Lot 2: tracteurs 4 x 4 de 145 CV.
- Lot 3: tracteur épandeur d'engrais, synchronisé de 100 CV.
- Lot 4: équipements semenciers pour tracteur 180/185 CV.
- Lot 5: landplane mobile.
- Lot 6: équipements pour sous-solage.
- Lot 7: niveleuse complète.
- Lot 8: charriots à disques 12 x 32.
- Lot 9: épandeur herbicide porté de 2000 l.
- Lot 10: équipements sillonneur.
- Lot 11: équipements billonneurs/buteurs.
- Lot 12: pelle excavatrice.
- Lot 13: équipements sous-soliers repoussoirs.
- Lot 14: équipements bœuf pour repoussoirs.
- Lot 15: chargeurs hydrauliques.
- Lot 16: remorques à chaînes 7 T.
- Lot 17: chargeur frontal à chaine Stocker.
- Lot 18: amplificateur 1400W.
- Lot 19: pompes à vis hélicoïdales de 1000 m3/h.
- Lot 20: pompes à vis hélicoïdales de 300 m3/h.
- Lot 21: récolteuses de cannes longues.
- Lot 22: moteurs 22 CV.

Les offres peuvent être remises par un ou plusieurs lots.

2 - Conditions de participation
La participation est ouverte à égalité de condition à toute personne physique ou morale ou groupement des dites personnes justifiant des références techniques et financières ressortissant d'un Etat membre de la Banque Africaine de Développement ou d'un pays participant au Fonds Africain de Développement.

3 - Consultation et acquisition des dossiers d'appel d'offres
Les dossiers d'appel d'offres (cahier des charges) sont disponibles depuis le 20.11.84 aux adresses suivantes:
- Kinshasa: Sucrerie de Kiliba, B.P. 2277, Avenue Mfumu Lartau, KINSHASA I, Tel: 23622, Telex: 21491
contre paiement de 2.4.000.-non remboursables.
- Anvers (Belgique): Sucrerie S.A., St. Catharinenvest 54, B-2000 Antwerpen, Belgique, Tel: (03) 233.59.40 - Monsieur LONTIE, Telex: 31254
contre paiement de F.B. 6.000.-non remboursables.

4 - Lien et date de réception des offres
Les offres doivent être remises à la main et en six exemplaires (un original et cinq copies) devront parvenir par envoi recommandé avec accusé de réception à l'adresse de:
Conseil des Adjudications, SUCRIERIE DE KILIBA s.a.r.l., Avenue Mfumu Lartau, KINSHASA (République du Zaïre).
Elles peuvent également être remises de la main à la main contre accusé de réception, à l'adresse susmentionnée ainsi qu'au siège social de la Sucrerie de Kiliba à Kiliba - Région du Kivu, au plus tard le 19 janvier 1985 à 12 heures GMT (13 heures locales).

5 - Ouverture des offres
L'ouverture des offres aura lieu en séance publique le 21 janvier 1985 à 8 heures GMT (9 heures locales) au siège social de la Sucrerie de Kiliba.

6 - Durée de validité des offres
Les soumissionnaires resteront liés par les termes de leur offre pendant 120 jours compter de la date d'ouverture publique des offres.

COMPANY NEWS IN BRIEF

● **THOMAS LOCKER (HOLDINGS)**: Half-year to Sept 30. Interim dividend 0.375p (same). Figs in 2000. Turnover 13,803 (12,537). Pretax profit 1,047 (940). The board reports that group order books are higher than at the start of this year and provided the economic situation in Britain does not deteriorate, the profit for the second half-year should exceed the first.

● **TRICENTROL'S** unaudited results for the three months ended September 30 show a net profit, before extraordinary charge, of £10.2 million, compared with £7.3 million in the same period of 1983. For the nine months ended September 30, the net profit is £21.5 million (£16.1 million).

● **CHARTERHOUSE INVESTMENT FUNDS**: Results for six months to September 30. No interim. (Figures in £000). Pretax net revenue 315. Including income from investments £2. Interest receivable 836 and after gross loss on dealing activities 222. Tax 142. Available for distribution 173. Earnings per share 0.35p. Net asset value 104.8p at September 30 and 103.8p at November 20.

This advertisement is issued in compliance with the Council of The Stock Exchange.

Lifecare International plc

(Registered in England No. 529284)

Issue of 6.25 per cent. Convertible Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares 1999

Under the terms of the rights issue which was announced on 5th November, 1984 details of which are contained in the Circular to Shareholders of Lifecare International plc ("the Company") dated 5th November, 1984 £1,095,412 new 6.25 per cent. Convertible Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares 1999 of £1 each ("new Preference Shares") are proposed to be issued as part of an issue of 1,095,412 Rights Units each consisting of 4 new Ordinary Shares of 10p each and one new Preference Share of £1. The subscription price for each Rights Unit is £2.04p per Unit. Application has been made to the Council of The Stock Exchange for the admission to listing of the new Ordinary Shares and the new Preference Shares. Dealings are expected to commence in the Rights Units on 29th November, 1984 and separate dealings will commence in the Ordinary Shares and the new Preference Shares comprised in the Rights Units from 21st December, 1984.

Particulars relating to the new Preference Shares of the Company are available in the Extel Statistical Services and copies of such particulars may be obtained during normal business hours on any weekday (Saturdays excepted) until 18th January, 1985 from:—

Laurie, Milbank & Co.,
Portland House,
72/73 Basinghall Street,
London EC2V 5DP

COMMERCIAL PROPERTY

Beckwith brothers rope in money men

By Judith Huntley

LET, the expanding property company, may have found the formula for success in the City's changing financial market

London & Edinburgh Trust, the property development and investment company which came to the market a year ago this month, may have pulled off another coup in the London office market.

The company is having preliminary talks with Norwich Union Insurance over the long term funding of its planned 249,000 sq ft office development at Ropemaker Street, Islington, on the edge of the City.

LET hopes to win planning consent for the building today. In return for planning permission, LET will have to provide a crèche.

LET is cleverly designing the offices so that they can be built, occupied and funded in two distinct blocks separated by the ubiquitous atrium.

Norwich Union will say no more than that it is having early talks with the developer but it is believed that a figure of £30 million will be involved. Short term finance is being put up by Chase Manhattan Bank which was also involved in the group's

development of Billingsgate Market and adjoining site, now let to Samuel Montagu, the merchant bank.

Chase Manhattan is not the only partner to be involved in both projects. The Covells, Matthews, Wheatley Partnership is the architect for both schemes and Hillier Parker, the chartered surveyor, is acting for both developments.

LET is paying £19 million for the Ropemaker Street site which it bought from Barranquilla Investments. Barranquilla was in the process of refurbishing the building when LET offered to buy the site. LET, which will demolish the building, is developing Ropemaker Street with Balfour Beatty.

Ropemaker Street is being designed to cope with the demands of the financial conglomerates for large open dealing floors and high quality office space. It was a requirement of Chase Manhattan that the developer canvass opinion in the City about future space requirements.

LET's and Hillier Parker's ability to get a tenant for Billingsgate Market so quickly took the property world by surprise and it is now looking to see who will buy the scheme. At Ropemaker Street LET is thinking along the lines of giving an institution, possibly Norwich Union, 80 to 90 per

cent of the income with the fund having the option to buy LET's share at a yield of 6 to 6.5 per cent.

LET's links with the financial institutions of the City will not only be on the property side. The company intends developing its financial services operation, a project that will no doubt be helped by the appointment of Mr Stuart McDonald, a former director of N M Rothschild & Son, the City accepting house. Mr McDonald is now joint managing director with Mr Peter and Mr John Beckwith, the brothers who own 50 per cent of LET and are its guiding force.

Mr McDonald's links in the City—he specialised in property investment bids and mergers—will be invaluable to LET in its new and existing ventures. He is not the only new member to join the LET team. A former pension fund manager, as yet unnamed, will also be joining soon.

Mr Peter Beckwith says there

are several reasons for the increasing emphasis on financial services. One is the desire to even out the lumpy nature of profits from property dealing and investment. LET is looking for a more even cash flow.

This should be helped by the sale of some of its properties.

The Civil Aviation Authority's pension fund has bought the 70,000 sq ft Royal Berkshire House, Reading, let to British Telecom's Yellow Pages, at what is believed to be a 5 per cent yield. Abinger House in Dorking, Surrey, let to a subsidiary of GKN, has also been sold at a yield of 5.5 per cent and LET's 11,000 sq ft City building, 10 Arthur Street, is believed to have been forward sold at a price of £15 million.

LET appears finally to have let the 59,000 sq ft office development, Fleming House in Chiswick, west London, to a German chemical and electrical company.

Meanwhile, LET is spreading its wings to the United States.

Mr John Beckwith has just returned from San Francisco where he has tied up a deal to develop 125,000 sq ft of offices in Pine Street with an American partner. The \$45 million (£37.25 million) project is being funded short term by the Bank of Montreal and will have a capital value of \$62 million.

LET is setting up a small office in San Francisco managed by the former Jones Lang Wootton man, Mr Charles Graham, with advice from Mr Bob Beane.

But Mr Peter Beckwith is keen to see that LET does not overstretch itself. He has recently rejected taking over Espley Trust's Belgian subsidiary.

LET intends sticking to its mainstream business but taking the load off the shoulders of John and Peter Beckwith by bringing in new people. It will be interesting to see how the new team works out and whether it can sustain LET's successful formula.

Rooms for let at new Lloyd's

● It has been a good week for Debenham Twoson & Chinnocks. The firm has picked up the management of £350 million of property in the Electricity Supply Nominees portfolio, beating off rival bids from Richard Ellis and Hillier Parker May & Rowden. ESN's legal wrangle with Richard Ellis over the project

management of the Trocadero scheme in Finsbury, London, did not prevent the firm from considering its presentation to re-capture the job when RE's contract expires next April.

But Debenham Twoson was the day on that and now the firm has been given the instruction to let 130,000 sq ft in the Lloyd's (1986) Building, designed by Mr Richard Rogers and under construction to the Lloyd's underwriters. Space in the building, which according to Mr Peter Miller, chairman of Lloyd's, is on time and on budget, can be let in units as small as a single room or up to an entire floor. Planning stipulations require that tenants be associated with Lloyd's, or in the insurance or underwriting business.

● Estate agents have been making news lately by moving house and Jones Lang Wootton is due to move into its new Hanover Square offices this week. Rumours are also rife that others are on the move.

Richard Ellis is looking for premises for its financial services venture to be set up in the City by Mr Andrew Huntley, the senior investment partner. Bury Court House, developed by Haslemere Estates, is a likely candidate for RE's new operation, but the firm would not confirm that it is taking space there. Also in the City, Chestertons is believed to be thinking of a move from its Queen Street offices.

Debenham Twoson & Chinnocks, in need of extra staff to service the ESN work, is looking for more space in the West End. It wants to stay in the Brook Street area, but its search is likely to be accelerated by its success in winning ESN's portfolio management.

● Prudential Assurance is among the top names in the shopping development field to be potential developers of a 250,000 sq ft retail development planned for Tisbury Wells, Kent. Hillier Parker, the agent advising the local council, has received 36 applications. A shortlist of 10 or 12 names is to be drawn up by January with ideas for the development being left entirely to the developers.

Most of the land at the rear of the Calverley Road, is owned by the council but some site assembly will be needed. Scope exists for extending the existing multiples like Marks and Spencer, Boots and Woolworth, into the scheme. The strength of the retail market is such that competition for such a prime site will be intense.

● The West Midlands stands to benefit from the new system

of regional aid announced by the Government today. The once prosperous area's ailing economy was promised help last year when the Government announced its intention of revising regional grants. It has come at an opportune time for the property market which has been hit by the recession in the West Midlands.

Birmingham, however, has survived better than most locations in the region. The latest office market report from Elliott Son & Boyton reveals a slow improvement in lettings at Edgbaston, the decentralised office location. Solihull, too, has benefited from a gradual return of confidence in the area. But the city centre saw a 50 per cent drop in lettings in 1983/4.

The highest rent achieved in Birmingham is the £8.50 a sq ft for the 120,000 sq ft Snow Hill development let to Sun Alliance, which is funding the development by Viking Properties, and to Arthur Young McClelland Moores & Co, the accountant. Rents for new offices in the city centre range from £7.75 a sq ft to £8 a sq ft for No 1 Victoria Square, recently completed by Tarmac.

On the other hand rents can go as low as £2.50 a sq ft for pitch, 1960's buildings in need of refurbishment. But Birmingham's economy should be boosted by the British Rail plan to move 1,000 people to the city as part of its regional restructuring.

● Dron & Wright, the estate agent, has compiled a table of ten of the leading Property Unit Trusts comparing their relative management and administration costs and those incurred in managing a direct property fund.

The analysis, based on leading PUTs included in stockbroker Phillips & Drew's Property Unit Trust Index, shows that PUTs cost as much as 60 per cent more to administer than a directly managed property fund.

But, as Phillips & Drew points out in its review of the property market's prospects in 1985, the trade-off between cost and risk has to be evaluated. The crucial difference between PUTs and direct property is the higher degree of marketability of the unit trust. P & D operates a secondary market in PUTs so that there can be a cash settlement within a week, compared with the normal delay of six months or more.

Dron & Wright's survey shows that PUTs average 0.6 per cent of market value against a directly managed fund's 0.35 per cent.

APPOINTMENTS

Standard Chartered Bank: Mr Gordon James, is named senior general manager, and Mr John Richards, deputy general manager.

Lyons Tetley: Mr John Meredith is to join the company as general manager, business development, from December 3.

Trusthouse Forte: Mr Bernard F. Combe has been appointed chairman of Trusthouse Forte Inc. and Travelodge International Inc.

H. D. Symons: Mr S. M. P. Bowler becomes managing director and Mr R. G. Lee will be sales & marketing manager.

Kings Town Photocodes: Mrs Sue Wilson joins the board.

Alfa-Laval: Mr Bo Wirsen becomes managing director, succeeding Mr Bjorn Fagerstrom who becomes president of US operations. Mr C. Lennart Berglund is chairman.

ANZ Banking Group: Mr W. J. Bailey becomes managing director; Mr E. A. D. Nicolson becomes deputy managing director.

The Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Company: Mr Roger Mann, is to become secretary from January 1 after the retirement of Mr Lewis Collins.

Thomas Borthwick & Sons: Mr Peter Cash has been elected to the board.

Nashua Copycat: Mr David Frost, Mr Mike Scowen and Mr Norman Nattridge have been made directors.

Squibb-Nowo: Mr William E. Cummins will be president from January 1.

Hill and Knowlton (City): Mr Peter Hamilton becomes managing director from December 10.

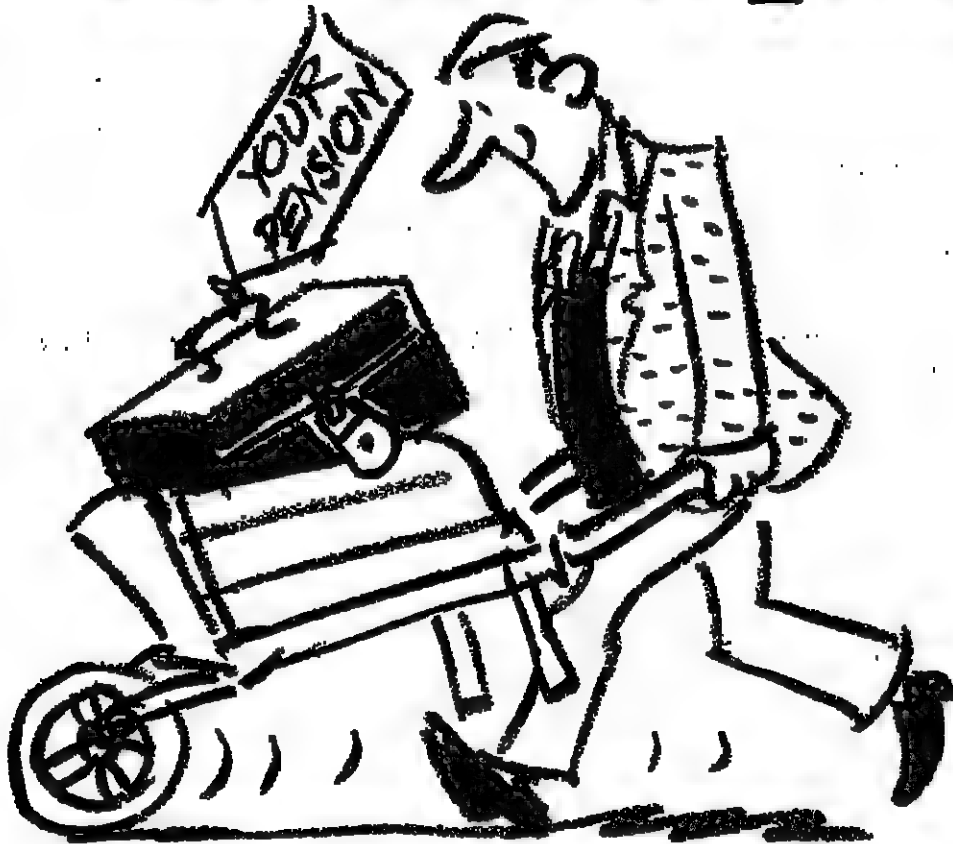
THE TIMES 1000

1983/84

The World's Top Companies

Full statistical details and addresses: UK, Europe, USA, Japan, Hong Kong, Australia, Canada, Singapore, etc.
From bookshops at £17.50 or £19.00 (inc. postage & packing) from
Times Books Ltd, 16 Golden Square, London, W1.

You'll be free to take out your own 'portable' pension. But what price freedom?



Perhaps you didn't know that the Government wants you to have the right to choose the sort of pension which suits you best. One which you will be able to transfer with you from job to job. Your own 'portable' pension.

The only problem is that freedom usually has its price. And so it is with these proposals.

We like freedom too, but...

Let's make the point right away that we welcome the Government's inquiry into pension matters. And the greater freedom it implies.

But much of the existing structure is sound, and many of the changes the Government seeks can be made within it. These adjustments can occur without the great increase in costs and

complexity which would be the inevitable result of the proposals as they stand.

The Pru prefers evolution to a radical re-shaping. And in holding on to those arrangements which work and are already in place. We don't want to see the baby thrown out with the bath-water!

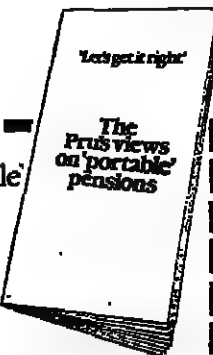
The right answer

What we do want is to make sure that this great opportunity to re-adjust isn't fumbled. And that Britain gets the best possible structure. One which will endure.

The Prudential has published a free booklet which explains what we think are both the benefits and the drawbacks of the Government plans. The Pru is the largest life and pensions firm in the UK. We handle occupational pension schemes for some of Britain's biggest companies, as well as personal pensions for individuals. So whatever the Government decides to do in the end, we are unlikely to be adversely affected. This means that we can claim to be professionally realistic and pretty objective.

The Pru hopes that our booklet will help to stimulate debate. We, the Government, and you, have a vested interest in getting it right.

Ask for a copy of "The Pru's views on 'portable' pensions". Think it over - and have your say. After all, it's your pension we're talking about. And it will be your retirement!



For your free copy of "The Pru's views on 'portable' pensions", telephone: Teledata 01-200 0200, or write to Prudential (GP), Freepost, London EC1B 1PD.

Please be clear - this is a booklet for your information. There will be no follow up by the Prudential.

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PRUDENTIAL

Your pension. Let's get it right.

مكتبة الأصيل

ECONOMIC COMMENTARY

China's long march towards capitalism

By Tim Congdon

After 35 years of socialist economics, Peking seems to be taking a leaf out of Western textbooks

Peking was a city overrun by cabbages early this month. They were everywhere, piled high for sale on pavements, tumbling off overloaded vans and trucks, stored in bulk for the winter in homes or served in some way or other in restaurants. A visiting economist would be reasonable to surmise that, despite 35 years of socialist planning, cabbages were in massive oversupply.

Scepticism about socialism and planning is relatively new to China, but it is growing. Some leaders have started to talk in favourable terms about the "market economy", while *Liberation Daily* recently carried a story under the headline "Shanghai should be bold enough to set up a stock exchange".

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	9 1/2 %
Adam & Company	9 1/2 %
Barclays	9 1/2 %
BCCI	9 1/2 %
Citibank Savings	11 1/2 %
Consolidated Cde	10 1/2 %
Continental Trust	9 1/2 %
C. Moore & Co	9 1/2 %
Lloyds Bank	9 1/2 %
Midland Bank	9 1/2 %
Nat Westminster	9 1/2 %
TSB	9 1/2 %
Williams & Glyn	9 1/2 %
Citibank NA	9 1/2 %

* Mortgage Base Rate.
 * 7 day deposits on sums of under £10,000, 9 1/2 %; £10,000 to £50,000, 9 1/2 %; £50,000 and over, 9 1/2 %.

whether they be purportedly capitalist, communist or mixed in structure. More surprising in the Chinese context are the frank official approval of farmers and merchants who have become rich since 1979, and proposals to sell equity stakes (with up to 40 per cent ownership by individual savers) in medium-sized businesses.

The direction of the changes is too well-defined and consistent for the ultimate goal to be disguised. It is more than conjecture that Deng Xiaoping and his colleagues eventually want an economy which is, to all intents and purposes, capitalist.

Whether the leadership will be able to create an economy with a substantial role for market forces and private property rights in the next five to 10 years is, however, far from clear. Although it is impossible to judge public opinion in a country like China, it seems plausible that Deng enjoys widespread popularity at present because of greater consumer affluence.

But most bureaucrats who are numerous and powerful, particularly within the Communist Party, derive their rationale and livelihood from state control of the economy. Except for the highest planning organizations, active in implementing the reforms, the bureaucracy is liable to become hostile towards any system which involves a

wider diffusion of economic responsibility.

The political problem is therefore to tranquilize the bureaucracy while the reforms further invigorate the economy or, better still, to provoke elements inside the bureaucracy to participate in the reforms. The leadership seems to be tackling this problem in two ways.

The first is the adoption of a form of Orwellian Newspeak in which otherwise unacceptable capitalist arrangements are made palatable by being given socialist labels. When asked how companies are to be financed once the reforms have been introduced, a central bank executive might mention three possibilities: funds could be obtained from the state, from the banking system or from the "social channel".

The second technique for neutralizing the bureaucracy has been to split it by according different privileges on foreign investment and trade to different areas. There are four special economic zones which have considerable freedom to establish joint ventures with foreign companies, while some prov-

inces have been granted greater autonomy than others in attracting foreign capital.

The general rule - as the leadership must have foreseen - is that areas open to international investment are experiencing more rapid industrial development than those which are closed. The most spectacular example is the Shenzhen special economic zone adjacent to Hong Kong, where wages are three times the Chinese average.

It is impossible to predict how far the reforms will go and where they will end. The present leadership could be displaced, in which case the momentum for change would be dissipated and a retreat to the old, drab communist orthodoxy could follow.

But there is also a chance that China will revolutionize its economy so thoroughly that it matches the economic advances of the capitalist Gang of Four (Hong Kong, Singapore, South Korea and Taiwan). If these were to happen, China - so critical today of the "hegemonism" of the United States and the Soviet Union - might itself assume a hegemonic position in the world economy in 40 or 50 years. Whether the West should regard this prospect with excitement or terror is not, at present, altogether clear.

The author is economics partner at the stockbrokers L. Messel & Co.

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SUMMARY OF GROUP RESULTS

(Year ended 30th September, 1984)

	1984 £'000	1983 £'000
Gross rents and other income	132,140	114,743
Earnings before taxation	45,153	40,407
Taxation	16,963	16,582
Earnings attributable to ordinary shares	27,776	23,472
Earnings per share	13.6p	11.5p
Net dividends per share	9.0p	8.0p
Net assets per share diluted	426p	389p

To: The Secretary, MEPC plc,
 Brook House, 113 Park Lane,
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Name

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Imminence of breach of peace justifies police stopping pickets

Moss & Others v Charles McLachlan
 Before Mr Justice Skinner and Mr Justice Orlon
 [Judgment delivered November 22]

The police had reasonable grounds for apprehending an imminent breach of the peace when they arrested four defendants after stopping a convoy of striking miners on the M1 in Nottinghamshire preventing them from continuing on to collieries nearby; the police officers therefore had been engaged in the execution of their duty at the time of the arrests and the justices had rightly convicted the defendants of obstructing a police officer in the execution of his duty, the Queen's Bench Divisional Court held dismissing the defendants' appeal by case stated.

On the day in question the police had reason to believe, that striking miners from outside the county were intending to demonstrate and to obstruct the traffic on the M1 at junction 27 of the M1 at Annesley, Nottinghamshire. The junction was under two miles from two collieries which were a half mile apart and under five miles from two more collieries also a half mile apart.

The object of the police was to stop cars carrying persons who appeared to be striking miners and to dissuade them from taking part in any demonstration or mass picket and, if persuasion failed, to order them to turn back and prevent them from going further in the direction of the collieries. Persons who satisfied the police that they were not intent on a course of mass picketing were allowed to proceed.

Shortly after 10 am, some 25 or more cars arrived at the junction carrying 60-80 men who, from their badges and the stickers on their cars, were clearly identifiable as striking miners.

The men discussed that advice and decided to continue to the pits. At first the police believed that they were going to accept the request but the first car in the convoy driven by the defendant, who was carrying a banner, refused to turn back and the police officers, who had just arrived and had formed themselves into three cordons, blocking off some 35 or 40 minutes during which the men seemed undecided as to what course of action to follow.

During that period angry shouts from the men at passing NCB vehicles and other comments by them made it plain that the police suspected that the men were intent on a mass demonstration or picket were justified.

Eventually the men advanced towards the Surrey officers who were blocking the road. The police officers gave further warning. Several of the first group to approach the cordon endeavoured to push their way through and were arrested.

Forty miners who insisted on going on towards the collieries, and attempted to force their way through the cordon despite further warnings, were arrested on the ground that if they proceeded, the police feared a breach of the peace at one of the four collieries. The defendants were four of those arrested, charged, tried and convicted.

Mr Michael Mansfield and Mr Nicholas Blake for the defendants; Mr J B M Milmo, QC, and Miss Jayne Adams for the prosecutor.

MR JUSTICE SKINNER, delivering the judgment of the court, said that the defendants conceded that they could not challenge the justices' findings of wilful obstruction of the officers named in the charge. However, they contended that the police orders to turn back and the police officers' refusal to allow them to pass were unlawful and a restriction of their right to freedom of movement.

The defendants submitted that although the police had a duty to ensure that the peace was kept they had no power to take the steps they did, their only power was to admonish. In those circumstances, the police were not acting in the execution of their duty and the offence accordingly was not proved.

His Lordship said that subject to one submission by Mr Mansfield, the law was clear: if a constable apprehended, on reasonable grounds, that a breach of the peace might be committed, he was not only entitled but was under a duty to take reasonable steps to prevent that breach occurring.

It was submitted that the conduct from which a breach of the peace could reasonably be apprehended must be conduct by the defendants themselves in the presence of the arresting officer and that the facts must be specific. The officer must be able to say which pit, which miners and when.

Mr Milmo replied that a police officer had to look at all the facts within his knowledge. He had the power to act if they raised in his mind a fear that the persons he was dealing with might cause a breach of the peace, even if he could not precisely pinpoint when and where.

He relied on the justices' findings that: (a) there were four pits within five miles of the cordon; (b) over 25 cars carrying over 60 striking miners were involved in the attempt to break through the police cordon; (c) while waiting at the junction, angry shouts from the NUM members at passing NCB lorries and other comments by them made it plain that the police suspected that the men were intent on a mass demonstration or picket were justified; (d) the police suspicions

that the gathering of a large picket would lead to a breach of the peace were based on their own experiences in the current and other trade disputes; on the knowledge gleaned from those experiences, from their colleagues and from the widespread public dissemination of the news that there had been severe disruption of the peace, including many incidents of violence at collieries within the Nottinghamshire coalfield area in the weeks of the dispute before April 20, 1984.

The officers, however, had no way of knowing which colliery it was the intention of the miners to picket.

In their Lordships' judgment, there was ample evidence before the justices to support their conclusion, which was enough to dispose of the defendants' argument that the police were preventing the defendants from exercising their undoubted right to demonstrate peacefully in order to show support for and solidarity with fellow trade unionists.

On the justices' findings of fact, anyone with knowledge of the current strike would realise that there was a substantial risk of an outbreak of violence. The mere presence of such a body of men at the junction in question in the context of the current situation in the Nottinghamshire coalfields would have been enough to justify the police in taking preventive action.

In reaching their conclusion, the police were bound to take into account any past or present history of violence and to exercise their judgment and commonsense on that material as well as on the events which were taking place before their eyes.

Provided the police honestly and reasonably formed the opinion that there was a real risk of a breach of peace in the sense that it was in close proximity both in place and time, there was no need for any reasonable preventive action including, if necessary, the measures taken in this case.

The possibility of a breach must be real in the sense of any preventive action. The imminence or immediacy of the threat to the peace determined what action was reasonable.

If the police feared that a convoy of cars travelling towards a working coalfield bearing banners and broadcasting, by sight or sound, hostility or threats towards working miners, was a real and imminent episode, they would be justified in halting the convoy to inquire into its destination and purpose.

If, on stopping the vehicles, the police were satisfied that there was a real possibility of the occupants causing a breach of the peace 1 1/2 miles away, a journey of less than five minutes by car, then it would be their duty to prevent the convoy from proceeding further and they had the power to do so.

On the facts found by the justices, a breach of the peace was not only a real possibility but also, because of the proximity of the pits and the availability of the cars, imminent, immediate and not remote. The justices were correct in their reasoning and conclusions and the appeals would be dismissed.

Solicitors: Brian Thompson & Partners, Sheffield; Mr D. W. Ritchie, Nottingham.

Hospital order instead of life

Regina v Nordou
 Before Lord Lane, Lord Chief Justice and Mr Justice Stocker
 [Judgment delivered November 16]

In an exceptional case the Court of Appeal allowed an appeal against a sentence of life imprisonment imposed more than five years ago, and substituted a hospital order under section 37 of the Mental Health Act 1983 together with a restriction order under section 41 without limit of time.

The court allowed the appeal of Brian Roger Nordou, who was convicted following a plea of guilty on October 3, 1978 to Birmingham Crown Court (Mr Justice Park) of the manslaughter of his wife, on the ground of diminished responsibility.

On December 21, 1978, he was sentenced to life imprisonment, the judge (Mr Justice Stephen Brown) being unable to make a hospital order because no bed had been made available for the appellant in a secure hospital.

Mr Conrad Seagoat, QC and Mr Richard Wilson for the appellant; Mr John Laws as amicus curiae.

THE LORD CHIEF JUSTICE said that the appellant had a long history of mental trouble. Because of the provision of section 60(3) of the Mental Health Act 1959 the situation arose, which was regrettable all too common, that the sentencing judge, who took the view that the appellant ought to be in hospital, had no option but to send him to prison.

However, in October 1982 the appellant was admitted to a secure hospital under the provisions of

sections 72 and 74 of the 1959 Act. That meant, in effect, that he was in the same position as if he had been made the subject of a hospital order by the judge under section 60 of the 1959 Act, coupled with a restriction order without limit of time, save that he would be subject to recall to prison in certain eventualities.

In hospital the appellant responded to treatment, and in March 1983 a doctor's report recommended his conditional discharge into the community. In May 1983 a mental health tribunal decided that the case should be reviewed in 12 months' time, and the appellant remained a detained patient.

While the appellant remained subject to a sentence of life imprisonment the position was that if the tribunal decided that he was fit for conditional or absolute discharge from hospital it had to notify the Home Secretary, who had 90 days to consider the recommendation, during which if appropriate he would consult the Lord Chief Justice, unless the Home Secretary directed the conditional or absolute discharge of such a patient the hospital authorities then would have to transfer him to prison.

On September 30, 1983 the Mental Health Act 1983 came into force. By virtue of that Act, if a hospital order was made and the tribunal considered that the appellant was fit to be discharged, it must order the appellant's discharge; thus he would not be subject to recall to prison.

Under section 11(3)(b) of the Criminal Appeal Act 1968 their

Lords were empowered to pass such sentence as they thought appropriate which the court had power to pass when dealing with the offence. Although the 1983 Act did not exist when the sentence was passed, the powers contained in that Act did exist, albeit under a different Act and circumstances.

Consequently their Lordships had power, if they thought fit, to impose a hospital order under the new Act, in place of the sentence of life imprisonment. Even so, it was obvious that it would only be in the most exceptional circumstances that the court would consider allowing an appeal against a sentence after such a long time.

It had emerged from the doctor's report that in her opinion there was a real risk of the appellant being returned to prison, and that in his case the mere risk of a return to prison would be likely to be deleterious to his mental condition.

Mr Laws had explained the situation on behalf of the Home Secretary. It was plain that although change was in the air in regard to those matters it was not sufficiently near to be able to rely on the expectation that the appellant would not have to go back to prison.

Therefore, in those very exceptional circumstances, where the more existence of the risk of a return to prison was a matter of concern to the doctor and the patient, their Lordships would allow the appeal to the extent of substituting a sentence of life imprisonment and substituting a hospital order.

Solicitors: Wright Hassall & Co, Leamington Spa; Treasury Solicitor

Admissibility of extradition evidence

Regina v Governor of Pentonville Prison, Ex parte Rodriguez (Cash Chemists) Ltd

Article 14 of the extradition treaty between the United Kingdom and Portugal, which required evidence in support of an extradition requisition to be produced to the Home Secretary by the foreign government within two months of the date of the arrest, did not require the evidence to be made available to the Home Secretary in a form admissible before the justices.

The Queen's Bench Divisional Court (Lord Justice Robert Goff and Mr Justice Glidwell) so held on November 15, refusing an application by Mr Simon Lee Rodriguez for leave to issue a writ of habeas corpus to the Governor of Pentonville Prison where he was being held, under a committal warrant made by the Bow Street Magistrate, pending extradition to Portugal on charges relating to the forgery of airline tickets.

LORD JUSTICE ROBERT GOFF said that, following *In re Aron No 2* ([1986] 1 QB 309, 517), treaties should be liberally construed in accordance with their intent. The intent of Article 14 was to ensure that a fugitive did not languish in prison indefinitely when evidence was not forthcoming from the foreign government.

In this case, evidence of the

correctness of translations had been available for some time, but was not put into the form of statements under section 102 of the Magistrates' Courts Act 1980 until after the time limit had expired.

Article 14 had, in view of its intent, been fully complied with; sufficient evidence had been before the secretary of state within the time limit.

Further, it was not necessary for evidence of the fugitive's arrest in this country to be produced within two months; all that was necessary was evidence identifying the arrested person with the fugitive named in the requisition.

Where the Practice Direction (Case Management of Defendants) (1981) 1 WLR 1383 provided in paragraph 4 that the normal practice was that a successful defendant's costs should be ordered to be paid out of central funds unless there were special circumstances, namely that the prosecution had acted spitefully or had assumed or continued proceedings without reasonable cause, the justices had misdirected themselves when they awarded the defendant's costs against the prosecutor on the basis

that the case brought was weak, and at the same time had awarded the prosecution's costs out of central funds.

The Queen's Bench Divisional Court (Lord Justice Robert Goff and Mr Justice McCullough) so held on November 22 quashing the justices' decision of March 26, 1984, and remitting the matter to them for consideration especially in relation to paragraph 4 of the 1981 Practice Direction.

LORD JUSTICE ROBERT GOFF said that there seemed to be no practice direction specifically relating to magistrates' courts and

the 1981 Practice Direction should apply since there was no discernible difference between sections 1 and 2 of the Costs in Criminal Cases Act 1973 which related to awards of costs by justices, and sections 3 and 4 which related to awards in crown courts.

In R v Escher and Watson Justices, Ex parte Victor Value & Co Ltd (1967) 1 Crim LR 475 it was held that a private prosecutor should get his costs out of central funds unless there was misconduct in any way that was misconduct in relation to the prosecution's costs to be paid out of central funds, the justices must have proceeded on the basis there was no misconduct by the prosecution.

PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES

IN PARLIAMENT
SESSION 1984-85

BRITISH RAILWAYS

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application is being made to Parliament in the Session 1984-85 by the British Railways Board ("the Board") for leave to introduce a Bill under the above name or short title for purposes of which the following is a concise summary:-

1. Construction of the following works:
Work No. 1 - A railway (792 metres in length) in the existing Sower Hill Tunnel in the city of London and in the London borough of Islington, being a reinstatement of the former railway between Farringham and Blackfriars stations.
Work No. 2 - A railway (650 metres in length) at the King's Cross Freight Terminal of the Board in the London boroughs of Camden and Islington.
Work No. 3 - A railway (141 metres in length) at Dunston in the borough of Gateshead.
Work No. 4 - A railway (1,256 metres in length) at Aberthaw in the borough of Blaenau Gwent, being a deviation of the Western Valley Line.
2. Special provisions in connection with the construction and maintenance of the proposed works including the provision of fences on each side of the new bridge at Manors referred to above, the lengthening of platform number 3 at Farringham station in connection with Work No. 1; the appropriation of certain existing works for the purpose of Works Nos. 1 and 3A; the construction and operation of level crossings over Wharf Road, in connection with Work No. 2; and the incorporation of certain provisions including power to stop up permanently or temporarily roads, bridges and footpaths, with or without substitution, and appropriation of sites of certain roads and footpaths so stopped up.
3. Stoppings up at Manors, in connection with Works Nos. 3A to 3E, of the footpath between Ingham Place and Stockport Street and parts of Newbridge Street, Ingham Place, Back Newbridge Street, Russell Terrace and Stappan Lane, including certain private access thereto and substitution of new private accesses for those stopped up.
4. Substitution, at Aberthaw, of new footpaths for part of the footpath between Morley Road and Aberthaw Park and for part of the footpath between Oak Street and Glandorf Street, and stopping up of the parts so substituted; stopping up of Sower Hill Tunnel, Metts Lane and Herdborough House level crossings, all at Sower Hill, North Yorkshire, subject to certain savings for pedestrian use.
5. Relief of the Board of certain obligations in respect of Broadford Road and Ux Road bridges, in the London borough of Wandsworth, and of Roman Road bridge, in the borough of Basingstoke and Deane, Hampshire, and provision for the reconstruction of those bridges, including the stopping up and appropriation of parts of the roads and footpaths crossed thereby.
6. Purchase of land or rights in, under or over land in the areas of the proposed works and also in the borough of Poole and at Holton Heath in the parish of Warrington St. Martin, district of Warrington, Lancashire, and in the borough of Blaenau Gwent and at Basingstoke and Deane and temporary access over land at Wandsworth and at Holton Heath, the said land (including a portion of 192 square metres) and off-lying land in the borough of Blaenau Gwent and portions (having areas respectively of 307 square metres, 535 square metres and 175 square metres) of the public open space known as Peatridge, the public open space of Broadford Road, the public open space of Ux Road, and of Roman Road, all in the London borough of Wandsworth. Special provisions as to entry and compensation and incorporation of certain provisions including extinction of suspension of private rights of way over lands to be purchased or used.
7. Extinguishment of certain rights of way over Whitebuck level crossing, Wiltshire, and special provisions for the operation of that crossing and of Dagenham Quay level crossing, Dagenham, Croydon, of Linton level crossing, Farnborough, of Lynton level crossing, Lynton, Cambridgeshire, and of Cornhill level crossing, Barrow-in-Furness.
8. Power to the Board and Cumbria County Council to enter into agreements concerning a level crossing to be constructed at Milson in substitution for Limestone Hall level crossing and special provisions for the construction, operation and maintenance of the new crossing and for the stopping up of Limestone Hall crossing.
9. Power to the Board and Devon County Council to enter into agreements concerning a level crossing to be constructed at Plymouth and special provisions for the construction, operation and maintenance of that crossing and of that crossing and of the crossing of Marsh Mills level crossing, Plymouth.
10. Power to the Board, Cleveland County Council and Hartlepool Borough Council to enter into agreements concerning the construction of Church Street level crossing to a public crossing and the removal of railway bridges over, and infilling part of, Dock Street, Hartlepool; special provisions for the alteration, operation and maintenance of that crossing, and stopping up of that part of Dock Street and of Siltation level crossing.
11. Power to the Board and the Secretary of State to enter into agreements concerning a level crossing to be constructed at Bolton, Lincolnshire, and special provisions for the construction, operation and maintenance of that crossing.
12. Power to the Board and Tyne and Wear County Council to enter into agreements concerning a level crossing to be constructed at Gosforth, Newcastle upon Tyne, and special provisions for the construction, operation and maintenance of that crossing.
13. Extension of time for the compulsory purchase of certain land or rights over land authorised to be purchased by the British Railways (Classified) Act 1983 and the British Railways Act 1963.
14. Application of section 168 of the Road Traffic Act 1972 to the British Transport Police Force in regard to an alleged offence at a level crossing on a road forming an access or approach to railway premises of the Board.
15. Amendment of section 132(12) of the British Railways Act 1963 to permit the British Railways Board to pay the deposit, not exceeding £5,000, of a deceased depositor under the provisions of that section appearing to be entitled by law to receive the same on production of satisfactory evidence.
16. Relief from obligations of the Board to maintain the bridge over Copperhouse Creek, Hayle, Cornwall, as a swing bridge, to maintain an opening span in the bridge over the sea wall, North West Glamorgan, and to provide a subway at Bradford, West Yorkshire, under the railway and works of the board between Valley Road and Snowdon Street.
17. Provisions of a general nature applicable to or in consequence of the intended Act, including the repeal or amendment of certain specified enactments.

AND NOTICE IS FURTHER GIVEN that plans and sections of the works and plans of the kind which may be purchased or used under the intended Act, with a book of reference to such plans, maps, or plans to each of the areas hereinafter mentioned, been deposited for public inspection with the appropriate officer of the council of the areas as follows:

Area	Officer with whom Plans, Sections and Book of Reference deposited
Greater London	Director-General and Clerk to the Council, The County Hall, London.
Metropolitan County of Tyne and Wear	Chief Executive and County Clerk, Sandyford House, Newcastle upon Tyne.
County of Dorset	Chief Executive, County Hall, Dorchester.
County of Gwent	Chief Executive Officer, County Hall, Carmarthen.
County of Hampshire	County Secretary, The Castle, Winchester.
City of London	Remembrancer, Guildhall, London.
London Borough of Camden	Chief Executive and Town Clerk, Camden Town Hall, Euston Road, London.
London Borough of Islington	Borough Secretary, Town Hall, Upper Street, London.
London Borough of Wandsworth	Director of Administration, Town Hall, Wandsworth High Street, London.
City of Newcastle upon Tyne	Director of Administration, Civic Centre, Newcastle upon Tyne.
Borough of Basingstoke and Deane	Chief Executive and Clerk of the Council, Civic Offices, London Road, Basingstoke.
Borough of Blaenau Gwent	Town Clerk, Municipal Offices, Civic Centre, Ely Vale, Blaenau Gwent.
Borough of Gateshead	Director of Legal Services, Town Hall, Gateshead.
Borough of Poole	Town Clerk and Chief Executive, Civic Centre, Poole.
District of Purbeck	Chief Executive, Purbeck, West Dorset House, Wareham.
Community of Aberthaw	Mr. Gwyn Price, Clerk, Aberthaw Town Council, The Council Offices, Alexandra Road, Aberthaw.
Parish of Warrington St. Martin	Mr. R. A. Holland, Clerk, Warrington St. Martin Parish Council, 19 Redgate Crescent, Sandford Woods, Warrington.

On and after 4th December 1984 a copy of the Bill may be inspected and copies obtained at the price of £1 each at the ticket office at Basingstoke, Basingstoke (New Street), Clapham Junction, Clapham Junction, Hartlepool, Bournemouth, Bournemouth, Bournemouth, Bournemouth and Poole railway stations; at the Travel Centre at Manchester (Piccadilly), Newcastle upon Tyne and Plymouth railway stations; at Room 102 in the Area Manager's office, Blaenau Gwent County Council, The Council Offices, Alexandra Road, Aberthaw; at the Reception in the office of the Chief Executive and County Clerk, Tyne and Wear County Council, Sandyford House, Newcastle upon Tyne; at the office of Messrs. E. Dudley Grayson & Co., Solicitors, 13 St. George's Terrace, Millbank at Reaswell Public Library, Atkinson Road, Newcastle upon Tyne; at Dunston Public Library, Brompton House, Dunston; at the office of the Solicitor (Scotland) of the Board of Haymarket station, Edinburgh; and at the Office to the Bill may be made by depositing a Petition against it. If the Bill originates in the House of Commons, the latest date for depositing such a Petition in the Private Bill Office of that House will be 30th January 1985; if it originates in the House of Lords, the latest date for depositing such a Petition in the office of the Clerk of the House of Lords, the Private Bill Office of the House of Commons or the undersigned Chief Solicitor and Legal Adviser or Parliamentary Agents.

DATED the 29th day of November, 1984.
M. G. BAKER
British Railways Board,
Melbury House,
Melbury Terrace,
London NW1 6JU.
Chief Solicitor and Legal Adviser.

IN PARLIAMENT
SESSION 1984-85BRITISH RAILWAYS
(TROWSE BRIDGE)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application is being made to Parliament in the Session 1984-85 by the British Railways Board for leave to introduce a Bill under the above name or short title for purposes of which the following is a concise summary:-

1. Construction in the city of Norwich, in Norfolk, of Work No. 1, consisting of a railway (846 metres in length), being a deviation of the railway between Norwich station and Trowse Lower Junction, including a bridge with an opening span over the river Wensum, and Work No. 2, consisting of a cable bridge over Harty Road.
 2. Special provisions in connection with the construction and maintenance of the proposed works, including the removal of the existing bridge over the river Wensum and powers to dredge and undertake other subsidiary works in the river Wensum and elsewhere in connection with the proposed works.
 3. Purchase of land or rights in, under or over land and temporary possession or use of land in the locality of the proposed works; special provisions as to entry and compensation and incorporation of certain provisions including extinction or suspension of private rights of way over lands to be purchased or used.
 4. Provisions of a general nature applicable to or in consequence of the intended Act.
- AND NOTICE IS FURTHER GIVEN that a plan and sections of the proposed works and plans of the kind which may be purchased or used under the intended Act, with a book of reference to such plans, maps, or plans to each of the areas hereinafter mentioned, been deposited for public inspection with the County Solicitor and Deputy Clerk, Norfolk County Council, at County Hall, Norwich, and with the Director of Administration, Norwich City Council at City Hall, Norwich.
- On and after 4th December 1984 a copy of the Bill may be inspected and copies obtained at the price of 30p each at the under mentioned offices, and at the Administration Office (Room 214A) in the Board's Area Manager's office at Grosvenor House, Prince of Wales Road, Norwich.
- Objection to the Bill may be made by depositing a Petition against it. If the Bill originates in the House of Commons, the latest date for depositing such a Petition in the Private Bill Office of that House will be 30th January 1985; if it originates in the House of Lords, the latest date for depositing such a Petition in the office of the Clerk of the House of Lords, the Private Bill Office of the House of Commons or the undersigned Chief Solicitor and Legal Adviser or Parliamentary Agents.
- Dated the 29th day of November, 1984.

M. G. BAKER
British Railways Board,
Melbury House,
Melbury Terrace,
London NW1 6JU.
Chief Solicitor and Legal Adviser.

IN PARLIAMENT
SESSION 1984-85

LONDON TRANSPORT

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application is being made to Parliament in the Session 1984-85 by the London Transport Board ("the Board") for leave to introduce a Bill under the above name or short title for purposes of which the following is a concise summary:-

1. To provide for the vesting in London Transport of certain land in the City of London and in the London boroughs of Islington, Camden and Haringey, and for the construction and maintenance of certain works in connection with the proposed works, including the removal of the existing bridge over the river Wensum and powers to dredge and undertake other subsidiary works in the river Wensum and elsewhere in connection with the proposed works.
2. Special provisions in connection with the construction and maintenance of the proposed works, including the removal of the existing bridge over the river Wensum and powers to dredge and undertake other subsidiary works in the river Wensum and elsewhere in connection with the proposed works.
3. Purchase of land or rights in, under or over land and temporary possession or use of land in the locality of the proposed works; special provisions as to entry and compensation and incorporation of certain provisions including extinction or suspension of private rights of way over lands to be purchased or used.
4. Provisions of a general nature applicable to or in consequence of the intended Act.

AND NOTICE IS FURTHER GIVEN that a plan and sections of the proposed works and plans of the kind which may be purchased or used under the intended Act, with a book of reference to such plans, maps, or plans to each of the areas hereinafter mentioned, been deposited for public inspection with the County Solicitor and Deputy Clerk, Norfolk County Council, at County Hall, Norwich, and with the Director of Administration, Norwich City Council at City Hall, Norwich.

On and after 4th December 1984 a copy of the Bill may be inspected and copies obtained at the price of 30p each at the under mentioned offices, and at the Administration Office (Room 214A) in the Board's Area Manager's office at Grosvenor House, Prince of Wales Road, Norwich.

Objection to the Bill may be made by depositing a Petition against it. If the Bill originates in the House of Commons, the latest date for depositing such a Petition in the Private Bill Office of that House will be 30th January 1985; if it originates in the House of Lords, the latest date for depositing such a Petition in the office of the Clerk of the House of Lords, the Private Bill Office of the House of Commons or the undersigned Chief Solicitor and Legal Adviser or Parliamentary Agents.

Dated the 29th day of November, 1984.

M. G. BAKER
British Railways Board,
Melbury House,
Melbury Terrace,
London NW1 6JU.
Chief Solicitor and Legal Adviser.

IN PARLIAMENT
SESSION 1984-85

NATIONAL ALMANAC

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application is being made to Parliament in the Session 1984-85 by the National Almanac Company ("the Company") for leave to introduce a Bill under the above name or short title for purposes of which the following is a concise summary:-

1. To provide for the vesting in London Transport of certain land in the City of London and in the London boroughs of Islington, Camden and Haringey, and for the construction and maintenance of certain works in connection with the proposed works, including the removal of the existing bridge over the river Wensum and powers to dredge and undertake other subsidiary works in the river Wensum and elsewhere in connection with the proposed works.
2. Special provisions in connection with the construction and maintenance of the proposed works, including the removal of the existing bridge over the river Wensum and powers to dredge and undertake other subsidiary works in the river Wensum and elsewhere in connection with the proposed works.
3. Purchase of land or rights in, under or over land and temporary possession or use of land in the locality of the proposed works; special provisions as to entry and compensation and incorporation of certain provisions including extinction or suspension of private rights of way over lands to be purchased or used.
4. Provisions of a general nature applicable to or in consequence of the intended Act.

AND NOTICE IS FURTHER GIVEN that a plan and sections of the proposed works and plans of the kind which may be purchased or used under the intended Act, with a book of reference to such plans, maps, or plans to each of the areas hereinafter mentioned, been deposited for public inspection with the County Solicitor and Deputy Clerk, Norfolk County Council, at County Hall, Norwich, and with the Director of Administration, Norwich City Council at City Hall, Norwich.

On and after 4th December 1984 a copy of the Bill may be inspected and copies obtained at the price of 30p each at the under mentioned offices, and at the Administration Office (Room 214A) in the Board's Area Manager's office at Grosvenor House, Prince of Wales Road, Norwich.

Objection to the Bill may be made by depositing a Petition against it. If the Bill originates in the House of Commons, the latest date for depositing such a Petition in the Private Bill Office of that House will be 30th January 1985; if it originates in the House of Lords, the latest date for depositing such a Petition in the office of the Clerk of the House of Lords, the Private Bill Office of the House of Commons or the undersigned Chief Solicitor and Legal Adviser or Parliamentary Agents.

Dated the 29th day of November, 1984.

M. G. BAKER
British Railways Board,
Melbury House,
Melbury Terrace,
London NW1 6JU.
Chief Solicitor and Legal Adviser.

IN PARLIAMENT
SESSION 1984-85

PUBLIC RELATIONS ASSISTANT/GALLERY RECEPTIONIST

I run the Public Relations and Business Acquisition side of one of the largest galleries in London. I need help and I also need a bright, smiling and welcoming personality in the gallery. Good phone manner, not much typing. Apply to Sarah Williams, 01-436 6682.

NON-SECRETARIAL
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General Appointments

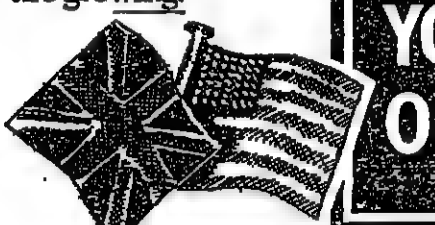
We'd like to introduce you to one of the most exciting and thoroughly rewarding professional training programmes that computer-minded graduates are ever likely to encounter



It's called the Systems Engineering Development Programme. SED for short.

But first let's tell you about EDS:

Electronic Data Systems has stood at the forefront of information processing technology for 22 years. Founded as a US company, we currently employ over 14,000 people worldwide and we are growing.



As one of the largest users of IBM equipment, with a network of over 30,000 interactive terminals, we're rapidly expanding our processing services across the globe.

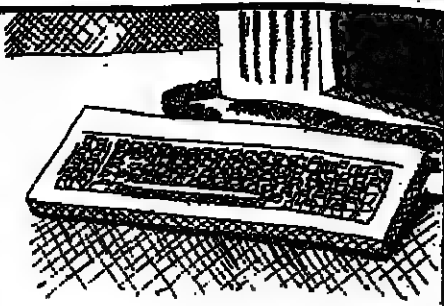
One of the countries in which we're committed to long-term future growth is the UK



We're looking for a handful of very special people - exceptional young men and women who possess solid communication skills and are looking to go much further. The ideal candidates will be graduates with Applied Sciences or Business Studies, will have attended courses in data processing, or have data processing work experience.

We're offering a training opportunity that is regarded as the most comprehensive grounding available anywhere in the industry.

To prepare you for a rewarding career within the



On successful completion of the Programme, you'll know a lot about your chosen profession and we'll know a lot about you. In short, you'll have launched your career in a way that few, if any, have ever been able to do before. You'll be in a position to move ahead as a Systems Engineer with EDS as your aspirations and ability allow.

If you aim to be a fully rounded professional with unlimited potential for future achievement, it's a challenge you'll certainly welcome.

All of these appointments are accompanied by an excellent salary and benefits package.

Now that we've taken a few minutes of your time, allow us a few minutes more.

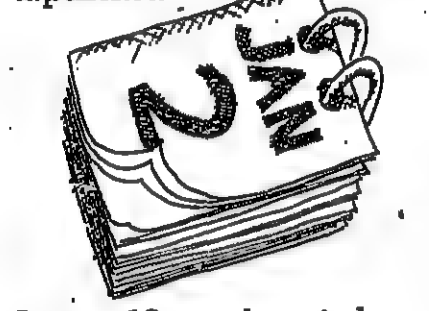


Call Patrice Moore now on 01-493 3474 or 01-493 3588. Alternatively, send your c.v. to EDS International, Recruiting Department, 27 Three Kings Yard, London W1.

EDS

Electronic Data Systems Limited

Company the SED Training Scheme is a 3-phase programme emphasising customer orientation, technical instruction and practical experience.



Over an 18 month period, there will be a combination of on-the-job training and classroom lectures.

FREELANCE
TELEVISION REPORTER
Newcastle

An experienced Reporter is required to join the team producing the nightly news magazine *Look North* and also contribute to *National Television News* and *Breakfast Time*. Ability to generate programme ideas and to initiate and develop own material. A good broadcasting voice and current driving licence essential. Salary according to qualifications and experience. Contact us immediately for application form (quote ref. 3789/T and enclose s.a.e.): Manager, Personnel & Administration, BBC, Broadcasting House, 54 New Bridge Street, Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 8AA.

We are an equal opportunities employer

BBC NORTH EAST

Technical Director
£20,000 Plus South Coast

Our client, part of a major International Group, enjoys a profitable multi-million pound turnover in high technology - electronically based instrumentation. They wish to appoint a well qualified and experienced engineer as a Company Director to lead and motivate a team of some 40 engineers, many of whom are leading technical experts in their own right. The managerial responsibilities include design, development and pre-production of sophisticated products using both digital and analogue applications. The position interfaces closely with other senior functions including Marketing, Production and Finance. Applicants should have at least a BSc Honours with a strong electronics element. It is unlikely that candidates under 35 years of age will have sufficient depth of experience in either technical management or market awareness. Personal stature enabling effective contribution to the management of the company at this senior level is essential. The remuneration package reflects the importance of this position and includes a car, superannuation, relocation expenses where applicable and other benefits attributable to a large organisation. Applicants, male or female, should write to Bill Stern describing how they match these requirements and quoting Ref: J2211.

STERN RECRUITMENT ASSOCIATES
Executive Search and Selection

Highclere House,
Highclere Close, Kenley Surrey CR2 5JU

Real-Time Software Professionals
Only 36 minutes from London
Salaries £8,000 to £18,000

If you want the challenge of working alongside some of the most talented and experienced people in their field, then our client would be very interested in talking to you.

One of the largest electronics groups in the world, this company is at the forefront of technology with a capability to fulfil any customer requirements however large or complex.

It is this reputation for excellence that has recently resulted in the winning of several major contracts requiring the urgent recruitment of a wide range

General Appointments

MECHANICAL SERVICES ENGINEER

Loughton, Essex £10,000-£12,500

The Bank of England is seeking to recruit a Mechanical Services Engineer for its Printing Works. The factory is responsible for the production of all Bank of England notes and currently employs some 1,650 staff.

The successful applicant, who will probably be aged 30-35 years, will be responsible for the maintenance, operation and modification of equipment associated with the running of the Printing Works, and preferably will have a background of involvement with process industries and a knowledge of mechanical services. He/she will have relevant experience of all aspects of H & V, air conditioning design, specification and supervision of projects.

The applicant will hold an appropriate professional qualification; membership of CIBS or the Institute of Plant Engineers will be an advantage.

Starting salary will be according to age, qualifications and experience and is likely to be in the range quoted above. There are excellent fringe benefits, which include a non-contributory pension scheme.

Application forms may be obtained by telephoning 01-508 6221 Ext 25 or by writing to:

The Personnel Manager,
Bank of England Printing Works,
Langston Road,
Loughton,
Essex, IG10 3TN.

BANK OF ENGLAND PRINTING WORKS

AREA SALES MANAGER

SOUTH EAST

The Process Systems Division of Corning Limited wishes to appoint a Sales Manager for the South East Area of the United Kingdom, with the responsibility to sell our products under the name CVP to the chemical and allied industries.

The successful candidate will be a young chemical engineering or chemical technology graduate in his/her mid-twenties or early thirties with proven sales ability, preferably within the chemical process industry.

The position carries an attractive salary and benefits package which includes a company car. The Company's progressive management development policy, which recognises performance and contribution, will encourage constructive career development.

If you are interested in this position please write for an application form, or telephone—

Personnel Department
Corning Process Systems, Corning Limited
Stone, Staffordshire, ST15 0BQ
Telephone: 0785 817211

CORNING

Colefax & Fowler

Our Retail Director urgently requires a Sales Co-ordinator to assist him with the administration and promotion of sales to our distributor in the U.K. and overseas.

Previous experience in a similar position essential, plus working knowledge of export documentation and accurate typing. French/German an asset. Age 25+. Good salary plus bonus.

For further details ring 01-493 2231 or write with C.V. to: **Perry Reed, Colefax & Fowler**, 39 Brooke Street, London W1.

SALES ADMINISTRATOR

(Male or Female)

London based subsidiary of Swiss manufacturer requires a bright and capable person to manage their team of sales demonstrators throughout the UK. This is a very rewarding and interesting job. Applicants should be smart in appearance, flexible and self motivated. A company car is provided and remuneration is by both salary and bonus.

Apply in writing with CV to:
BOX 0206 THE TIMES

KORN/FERRY INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION ASSISTANT

28-7,000

A leading international executive search consultancy requires a recent graduate to organise and maintain its records and information systems some of which are computerised. The successful candidate will be expected to carry out some desk research and have the potential to develop a professional career in executive search. A high level of tenacity, intelligence and attention to detail are the key requirements.

Please apply in writing with full CV to: Miss Helen R. Foulds Head of Research, Korn/Ferry International, Norfolk House, 31 St James's Square, London SW1Y 4JL.

ESTATE AGENCY

A negotiator with at least 1 years exp is required by this progressive agency orientated firm of Chartered Surveyors to work in their established Wandsworth Common office.

Fair, enthusiasm and a cheerful disposition are essential as is an ability to deal with all sections of the public.

The successful applicant will also have the self discipline and motivation to work unsupervised and yet be able to operate successfully as a member of a determined but friendly team.

Salary and other benefits by discussion. Ideal age 23-28.

Friend & Peltz
01-767 0005

BANKING AND ACCOUNTANCY APPOINTMENTS

GRADUATES wishing to follow career in banking, accountancy and related fields are invited to apply. The successful candidate will be trained and encouraged to pursue a career in the City. Salary £2,000-£4,000 p.a. depending on experience. Apply to: **City Careers Centre**, 100, Abchurch Lane, London EC4N 3DF.

A small selection of client instructions:

U.K. SALES MANAGER Pressure Sensitive Double Sided Tapes

Basic neg. from £15,000 + profit share + 2-litre car

Ref. KJ1

Reporting to the Managing Director, you will be responsible for the motivation, training and management of the sales force, ensuring sales forecasts are achieved of this competitive market. Aged 35 to 45, candidates will have direct experience of this industry or a closely allied one, together with a successful sales management background.

KEY ACCOUNT SALES Building Management Systems

Basic + commission = on target earnings (OTE) £24,000 + car

Ref. FB2

The client is part of a nationally known group and is expanding further into the energy and building management systems industry. Two additional Key Accounts sales personnel are required — one Northern Home Counties, area two North East England. Candidates, ideally from the H & V/control industry, should be experienced negotiators with a minimum of 5 years' dealing at director level.

CONTRACTS/PROPOSALS ENGINEER Electrical Rotating Machinery

Basic £12,000 + product training in Norway + relocation

Ref. B21

Aged at least 40, you will have experience in handling enquiries, tenders and contracts associated with the shipbuilding and off-shore industry together with a background in liaison with building yards, consultants and equipment manufacturers. Experience is considered more important than academic qualifications; however, in addition to a heavy electrical equipment background, a knowledge of electronics would be useful.

SALES REPRESENTATIVES Special Purpose and Maintenance Welding Consumables

Bristol, Scotland, Berks/Wants, South Wales, Somerset/Dorset

Ref. FS5

Basic + commission = OTE £12,000 + car

The client occupies a unique position and as a result of an expanding order book is seeking to fill the above positions with experienced sales people who know the industry. You should be aged 25 to 45 and eager to make your mark in this specialised field.

SALES REPRESENTATIVES Storage Systems Materials Handling

Essex, Kent/East Sussex, West Sussex/Surrey, Berks/Wants, Oxon/Bucks.

Ref. BHS

Basic + commission = OTE £13,000 + 1.6-litre car

Our client is rapidly becoming the leader in the materials handling industry. To maintain their market penetration, they need sales representatives who have sold a similar product range and are capable of controlling their own sales force after an initial period and are not afraid of succeeding and the financial rewards associated.

EXPERIENCED SALES CONSULTANTS AND SALES TRAINERS Investment Management

Basic + commission = £ security + career progression

Ref. GH101

Our client is part of a worldwide investment group with offices throughout the U.K. and as a result of a dramatic increase in demand for their products is seeking to enlarge the sales force in 1985.

Candidates aged 24+, of good education, appearance and personality, free of crime interest. Full residential sales and product training, together with field support, is provided. Career progression and management opportunities are offered as is the policy to promote from within.

GENERAL MANAGEMENT AND SALES PERSONNEL

We have vacancies for experienced management and sales personnel in a wide range of industries. One telephone call for an application form could lead to a new step in your career.

Applicants should either forward a C.V. to:

CHAMBERS, GRANTHAM AND JONES LTD.

8-10 Duke Street, Wellington, Shropshire TF1 1BJ,

or telephone 0952 57811.

Required for a Computer Centre in

SAUDI ARABIA (£12,000 to £40,000)

DP STAFF & ENGINEERS

Specialized or experienced in any of the following disciplines

● TIME-SHARING SERVICE BUREAU OPERATIONS AND MANAGEMENT

● COMPUTER GRAPHICS/CADD

● CONSTRUCTION PROJECT MANAGEMENT USING COMPUTERIZED PACKAGES

● ENGINEERING APPLICATIONS SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT/UTILIZATION

● VAX/VMS SYSTEM PROGRAMMING OR CONSOLE OPERATION

● ANALYSTS/PROGRAMMERS

Experience on VAX machines is an advantage.

Send CV to: Recruitment Dept, PO Box 56600, Riyadh 11564 Saudi Arabia

Vice President Tax - Hong Kong

Major Hong-Kong based rapidly expanding multi-national holding company with US and European publicly-held subsidiaries seeks senior tax professional.

● Organise headquarters professional staff.

● Coordinate tax compliance world-wide.

● Develop tax strategies and implement tax planning in coordination with tax counsel, accountants and senior financial staff at headquarters and subsidiaries.

● Report directly to CFO.

OOOO

● In-depth knowledge and experience of US, UK, European tax law and regulations required.

● Qualified as Chartered Accountant or CPA and have an undergraduate degree in accounting or finance. A graduate degree (JD or masters in tax) is preferred.

● Substantial international experience with major accounting firm is necessary. A qualified candidate will have more than ten years professional experience.

OOOO

● Compensation in high five figures — \$US.

● Housing allowance, reimbursement of school fees, annual home leave, full relocation expense reimbursement. Generous company benefits.

Reply in detail and in complete confidence to:

Michael Craig, Vice President,

Percheron Associates,

300 Second Avenue — Suite 1309,

New York, NY 10017 USA.

PROPERTY SUPERVISOR

A property supervisor is required with a minimum of five years experience in property administration and accounts.

Location: Marbella, Spain.

Applicant must have residence permit for Spain and be fluent in spoken/written English and Spanish.

Salary: Negotiable according to experience and qualification.

Post handwritten C.V.'s in English with telephone number in complete confidence to:

Mr O. Halm, 3rd Floor
33 / 34 Bury Street, London, EC3A 3AD.

Shipping Conference Chairman

South East England

Applications are invited from mature and experienced Senior Executives for the appointment of Chairman, North Europe — American Conference, based at Crawley, Southern England. The Chairman is responsible to Principles of Member Lines for all activities undertaken by the Conference.

Candidates should have extensive commercial experience in a major liner trade and general knowledge of the North American shipping scene, probably gained at a senior management level either with a major shipping line or Conference office. Fluency in English, French and/or German is essential.

Strong personal qualities are required for this demanding appointment which will also involve frequent overseas travel. Remuneration and benefits package will be for discussion and will reflect the importance of this senior appointment.

Applications, which will be treated in strict confidence should be addressed to:

"The Conference Chairman" c/o Roger Hughes,

43 Lower Belgrave Street, London SW1W 0LS, England.

A Lawyer, an Accountant and a Computer Specialist

required to join our expanding team of Recruitment Consultants in January, 1985.

Professionally qualified, with commercial flair and a commitment to service brings an exceptional remuneration package.

Pembroke & Pembroke

76 Cheapside, London, EC2V 6EE.

Telephone: 01-236 0011

The Appointment Service to the Profession

MARKETING MANAGER

MEDICAL EQUIPMENT

c \$16,000 plus car Scotland

This is an opportunity to lead a small, highly professional marketing team. You will report directly to the General Manager and have three areas of responsibility, namely, Market Research, Product Development and Evaluation.

Our client is an innovative and well established manufacturer in diagnostic and surgical medical equipment and part of a major British group. Markets are mainly in North America and Western Europe, with some development in the Middle East and Eastern Europe.

We currently wish to meet Marketing professionals, preferably but not essentially graduates, with experience in capital equipment or high technology component marketing, who have gained sufficient management expertise to take on this new role in an already successful concern.

In addition to a fully negotiable salary and a car the Company offers a Contributory Pension and Life Assurance package and relocation expenses where appropriate.

To indicate your interest in this new opportunity, please telephone Ben Williams in strict confidence.

031-226 6113

Victoria Chambers,
43 Ravelock Street,
Edinburgh EH2 1EX.

PERSONNEL CONSULTANTS

hilton
We bring the right people together

SAUDI ARABIA

P.E.S. (Arabia) Co. Ltd. expect to have the following vacancies in January 1985.

MECHANICAL ENGINEERS/ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS (Minimum H.N.C.) Commissioning and start-up experience on process plants/oil production facilities.

DIGITAL SYSTEMS TECHNICIANS (min. City & Guilds) Commissioning & Start-up; trouble-shooting and field repair of Factory, Videotape, Microscopic computer equipment, all other micro processor controlled plant instrumentation. Must have overseas exp.

ELECTRICAL INSPECTOR ENGINEERS/CORROSION ENGINEERS (min. City & Guilds)

5-8 years experience in cathodic protection, testing, commissioning, trouble-shooting. Carrying out protection surveys.

CONSTRUCTION SUPERINTENDENTS (min. H.N.C.) To work in field environment: plant, pipeline construction; well crude oil production. Knowledge of ARAMCO systems an advantage.

INSPECTION ENGINEERS WELDING (AWS CC-1/ASNT Level II or equiv.)

Min. 5 yrs. experience on construction of oil and petrochem. plants including offshore construction, hook-up and/or subsea pipe laying.

OFFSHORE CONSTRUCTION SUPERINTENDENTS (min. H.N.C.)

Mech/Struct experience in fabrication yards; construction of offshore rigs; welding inspection, hook-up & commissioning of production modules; subsea pipe laying & tie-ins.

SENIOR INSTRUMENT TECHNICIANS/INSTRUMENT ENGINEERS (min. H.N.C.)

5-10 yrs. experience with Electrical/Electronic instrumentation, knowledge of gas flow measurement, digital instrumentation, process control.

CURRICULUM DEVELOPERS (Degree)

Re-defining curriculum for Saudi Arab Trainees to the level of 2nd Grade English.

E.S.L. EDITORS (Degree)

5-10 yrs. teaching experience plus at least 2 years writing/editing technical manuals relevant to English as a Secondary Language.

Previous ARAMCO/Saudi Arabia experience an advantage in all disciplines.

Attractive 12 month single status contracts are offered with free food/accommodation plus three holiday periods per year.

Please send detailed C.V. together with copies of relevant qualification certificates and copy of full UK driving licence to:

P.E.S. (UK) LIMITED

Endeavour House

Cleveland Centre

Middlesbrough

Cleveland TS1 2PQ

Tel: 0462-249813 (AGT)

Division Manager

Agricultural Chemicals

Promotion of the present incumbent to an international assignment prompts Cyanamid to seek a Division Manager to lead its agricultural chemicals business in the UK.

The position reports to the Managing Director and the job holder will be a member of the management committee.

The division markets a number of brand leaders including AVENGE* STOMP*, and new SC CYCOCEL and is developing a series of important new products derived from Cyanamid's recently discovered imidazolinone chemistry.

The new appointee will be a high calibre manager who can effectively direct a Sales/Marketing/Technical Team of 50 and a strong product development programme.

Candidates should have a degree in a relevant scientific discipline and at least five year's experience in a senior sales or marketing position. Familiarity with the agrochemical industry and with management practice in major multinational corporations is highly desirable.

Cyanamid employs some 1,500 people in its £120 million UK business covering agricultural, medical and specialty chemical products. Further career development prospects within the UK and internationally are good. Head Office is located at Gosport on Hampshire's South Coast. Salary and benefits will match the importance of the job and the standing of the successful candidate.

Please write to, or telephone, The Director of Personnel, Cyanamid of Great Britain Ltd., Fareham Road, Gosport, Hants. PO13 0AS. Tel: 0329 236131.

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The successful applicant will be educated to degree level or equivalent and had responsibility in a managerial capacity for examination administration and/or admissions to membership. Good staff management skills are essential, together with the ability to survive during the stressful peaks that inevitably occur with an examination. The successful candidate will have a sympathetic manner and a good sense of humour and a flexible approach to working hours. The Head of the Admissions Department works directly to the General Administrator and forms part of the College's Departments' Management team. Experience of working in a team environment is therefore desirable.

The College has computer and word processing equipment and familiarity with both would be helpful.

Telephone 01-581 3232 extension 201 for an application form and further details of the College.
Closing date 7 December 1984.

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You will need a minimum HNC qualification in your particular discipline, backed by at least 6 years' experience in petrochemical engineering or related industries. This should also include some site experience. You must be prepared to be involved in all aspects of design problems, working closely with engineers of all disciplines - often within a tight force environment. We are particularly looking for Design Staff who are conversant with all relevant codes, who can work with minimum

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To find out more about these rewarding opportunities please contact Irene Marshall, Manager Recruitment, Foster Wheeler Energy Limited, Reading, Berks, RG1 4LX. Telephone Reading (0734) 585211.

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- the forging of links between the group's growing activities in electronic publishing, cable TV, mail order, software sales and reprographics.

The successful candidate must have a proven record of comprehensive performance in Electronic Publishing. Experience of conventional print - publishing would be an advantage, particularly if this included the exploitation of conventional products using electronic media. A sound knowledge of data processing will give the appointee the necessary technical ability to perform a number of the tasks outlined above.

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You will have overall responsibility for Energy and Performance Monitoring and Production Costing of existing plants and the assessment of economic return of new scheme proposals and plant alterations.

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The comprehensive overseas package includes highly competitive salaries, generous UK leave and free furnished accommodation. Please send your career and personal details in the first instance to Ian Lovatt, Moxon Dolphin & Kerby Ltd, 178-202 Great Portland Street, London W1N 5TB. Please state in a covering letter any companies to which your application is not to be sent.

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This is an exciting opportunity to expand on new techniques and utilise new technology in setting up business and management systems. Consequently we are able to offer a competitive salary and the usual, excellent benefits of the Courage Group including generous assistance with relocation where appropriate and the use of a company car.

Apply for an application form or write enclosing full cv to Ian Sharp, Personnel Administrator, Courage Limited, The Blacklake Brewery, Imperial Way, Reading RG2 0PW. Tel: (0734) 875393.

COURAGE LIMITED

Our client, part of an international group of companies provide management, operations and training services for a wide range of industrial projects. The expansion of their services to international petroleum and petrochemical companies, particularly within developing countries requires that they urgently recruit senior oil refinery personnel. Particularly within the following areas:

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- PROCESS ENGINEERING
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They are keen to hear from candidates who are educated to degree level or equivalent and have at least 10 years' relevant experience within the petroleum/petrochemical industry.

It is essential that all candidates have substantial experience within fully operational oil refineries. The appointments will be based overseas and offer two year married or single status contracts. Highly competitive overseas salaries are supported by European standard accommodation, generous daily living allowance, paid home leave and first class recreational facilities.

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The British National Oil Corporation is one of the world's largest oil traders, marketing over half the total crude oil production from the UK sector of the North Sea. The Corporation also trades substantial volumes of LPG and hydrocarbon products.

A vacancy has arisen for a Personnel Assistant who will undertake a wide range of personnel work and be involved in the following activities: recruitment, salary administration, maintenance of SSP records, making travel arrangements for employees, administering the executive car scheme and carrying out other projects as determined by the Personnel Manager.

Applications are invited from candidates (male/female) aged 25 or over with a minimum of 4 'O' levels including English and Mathematics. Preference will be given to candidates with experience in personnel work and/or arranging international travel. As the Department uses both word-processing and computer facilities accurate typing skills are desirable.

A competitive salary will be offered together with a wide range of benefits including private medical insurance, subsidised restaurant facilities and on interest free season ticket loan.

Please telephone 01-225 8020 Ext 253 quoting Ref. No. PAV/MA/1 for an application form, or send a curriculum vitae to the Personnel Department, The British National Oil Corporation, 1 Grosvenor Place, London SW1X 7HG.

BNOC

The British National Oil Corporation

CHATHAM HISTORIC DOCKYARD TRUST

Appointment of a Curator

The Chatham Historic Dockyard Trust is a Company Limited by Guarantee charged by Her Majesty's Government with the task of conserving and actively developing 30 hectares of the former Royal Naval Dockyard at Chatham, containing one of the largest concentrations of Scheduled Ancient Monuments in the country. In addition to the management of the estate and its structures, the Trust is responsible for several thousand artefacts associated with the history of the yard.

The Trust wishes to appoint a suitably qualified person as Curator, who will be responsible to the Chief Executive for the acquisition, identification, documentation and care of the collection of artefacts and documents.

Applicants should have a degree, preferably the Diploma of the Museums Association, and museum experience in the fields of social, industrial or maritime history.

Salary: £9,470-£12,518.

Longhand letters of application, accompanied by a CV, and the names of two referees should be forwarded to:

The Chairman,
Chatham Historic Dockyard Trust,
The Old Pay Office,
Church Lane,
Chatham Historic Dockyard,
CHATHAM, Kent, ME4 4TQ

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I post requiring a sound understanding of the history, domestic politics, international relations and culture of Sub-Saharan Africa. Specialist knowledge of either West or Central Africa advantageous. Ability to read French required.

For all posts, candidates should normally have (or expect to obtain by the closing date for receipt of applications) a degree with 1st or upper 2nd class honours (where divided) or a post graduate degree, in a relevant subject (eg geography, history, economics, political studies, modern languages). Exceptionally, those without the specified qualifications may also be considered, but only if they have other qualifications or experience of particular value to the Research Department.

SALARY: As Research Officer £7315-£10,035 or Senior Research Officer £10,800-£13,220. Level of appointment and starting salary according to qualifications and experience. Promotion prospects.

For an application form (to be returned by 21 December 1984) write to Civil Service Commission, Alison Link, Basingstoke, Hants, RG21 1JB, or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 468551 (answering service operates outside office hours). Please quote ref: G/6405.

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CABLE AUTHORITY

Appointment of

Director General

The Cable Authority wishes to appoint a Director General as the full-time head of its executive staff.

The Cable Authority is a new statutory body established by the Cable and Broadcasting Act 1984 to grant franchises for cable operations and generally to license, regulate and promote cable programme services throughout the United Kingdom.

The Authority, which will be based in London, comprises a Chairman, Deputy Chairman, and other part-time Members appointed by the Home Secretary. They will be assisted by a small executive staff of which the Director General will be the head.

Applications for this post should be addressed to Richard H. Burton, Chairman of the Cable Authority, Room 814, Home Office, 50 Queen Anne's Gate, London SW1H 9AT, to arrive by 13th December, 1984.

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Our Client, the British subsidiary of a multinational components manufacturing group now needs a director to plan and develop corporate marketing policies for their extensive product range. This new appointment, based in Essex, has been created to generate innovative but soundly based growth plans for the UK and Europe and demands both business planning skills and an engineering background.

The ideal candidate will be a business graduate with a corporate marketing background in a substantial manufacturing enterprise. An engineering qualification and experience in the commercial vehicle, automotive or earth-moving industries would be distinctly advantageous. Aged 35+ you will hold an MBA; Diploma in Business Studies or equivalent and be fluent in one additional European language.

A realistic starting salary is offered together with a company car, the usual big company benefits and relocation assistance if required.

Please write or telephone in the first instance to: Paul Sinha (Director), Sinclair Associates 'Spelkhurst' Brittain Lane, Sevenoaks, Kent TN13 2NG. Tel: 0752 460205 quoting Ref. No. 5405.

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CORPORATE AND FINANCIAL STRATEGISTS AND NEGOTIATORS

EUROFIT (UK) LIMITED specialises in advising industry and commerce in the negotiation of all forms of financial incentive available from the Commission of the European Communities and the Governments of Member States to encourage the development of new technology and investment in new manufacturing facilities.

EUROFIT has offices in New York and Brussels and has recently doubled the number of UK operating offices to meet rapidly growing demands from international corporations and large businesses.

The Information Division is responsible for an intensive programme of public and private seminars for industrialists, corporate advisers and the public sector on all aspects of public sector finance for industry and commerce and publishes reference books on this subject.

THE PROJECT FINANCE DIVISION REQUIRES ADDITIONAL NEGOTIATORS WITH EXPERIENCE OF PUBLIC SECTOR FINANCIAL INCENTIVES.

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The nature of this work requires high mobility within European Community Member States although it is likely that candidates will be domiciled in the UK. Successful candidates will operate out of the following UK offices:

BEDFORD - BIRMINGHAM - CARDIFF - EDINBURGH - LEEDS - NEWBURY

It is unlikely that candidates under 30 years of age and currently earning less than £25,000 per annum will have the necessary experience. Candidates are invited to write in the first instance enclosing a CV to Bernard Harris, Chief Executive, EUROFIT (UK) LIMITED, 25 London Road, Newbury, Berkshire, RG13 1JL. Tel: 0335 51900 Telex 949791

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The basic salary for this appointment will be in excess of £20,000 p.a. and additional benefits will ensure that the total remuneration is negotiable around £25,000 per annum.

Applications for this appointment should be made, in strictest confidence, to L.H. Owens, Hughes Owens & Hewitt Limited, Executive Recruitment Consultants, 32 Savile Row, London W1X 1AG, quoting Ref. No. CR790. No information will be passed to our client without the applicant's prior permission.

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If you feel you have the ambition to succeed in this progressive environment please write enclosing full personal and career details or telephone:- David Hodge (ref. LH551), Resource Maximisation International, Stancrest House, 15, Hill Avenue, Amersham, Bucks. Telephone: 02943 28851

- Ideally you will:**
- be a UK aged 30-45 years old having Sales Office experience
 - be preferably with experience of the construction industry
 - have the professionalisation and enthusiasm to train and motivate control and train others
 - be a team player and self motivated to provide positive input into the sales management team to enable sales, production and transport to be effectively and positively co-ordinated

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resource maximisation

HORIZONS

The Times guide to career development

A new gulf in the job market

Not far outside Kuwait City, it is said, you can catch the sound of gunfire from the Iran-Iraq war. In other Gulf states, the reverberations are economic rather than audible, but it is becoming clear that they are having an effect on employment opportunities. In Abu Dhabi, for instance, the expatriate population has dropped by nearly 50 per cent and it is obvious even from recruitment advertisements in the UK press that there has been a sharp drop in the number of jobs in the Gulf. So is the great Middle East employment boom over? If so, what are the chances of jobs elsewhere in the world?

The answer is not encouraging at the moment. Britain is certainly not the only country with employment problems. Though ours are more serious than those of most industrialised countries, none is throwing open its doors to the huddled masses of other people's jobseekers. They have plenty of their own to worry about and even successful economies - those with unemployment rates of less than 10 per cent - are giving precedence to their own nationals by restricting immigration, directly or indirectly.

Virtually the only way you can now get a non-technical executive job in Europe, South Africa, Australia or North America is to be sent there by a British company or a multinational with branches in one of those places. On the other hand, the world is still yours if you have skills in one of the new electronic or biological technologies. So, however, is the UK job market. The attractions of going abroad then would be either better facilities or more money.

Reduced earnings

The money issue again looms large, because the fall in the value of the pound makes a good many overseas salaries look irresistibly attractive when translated into sterling. There is, of course, a catch in the fact that they do not buy a corresponding amount of goods and services in the country concerned. For instance, US salaries are about 2½ times higher than ours, though they buy only 60 per cent more after tax. Yet the differentials are high enough to provide a powerful incentive to people with special skills who want to build up some capital. British talent looks cheap by international stan-

It is becoming harder to find work abroad, particularly in Arabia, writes Godfrey Golzen

dards and there is a lot of discreet head-hunting going on, as well as open advertisements for people with qualifications in high-technology fields. A disturbing trend creeping into recruitment advertising from North American precedents is for the text to state that salary and benefits are negotiable, rather than giving facts and figures. This puts the applicant who does not know from what basis to negotiate at something of a disadvantage. It is most important to establish from the advertisements which state salaries just what the appropriate level is in the location concerned before putting your name to buying what could be a financial pig of a job in a poke.

The same applies to fringe benefits, such as relocation allowances, medical insurance, a car, paid home leave and so forth. These can add up to large outlays which, if not taken care of by the employer, can considerably reduce the real value of what you are being offered.

This is even more important if you are being recruited to work in one of the developing or newly emerged economies by a European or American employer. According to the consultants, Employment Conditions Abroad, this is a growing trend - again because it is cheaper to provide financial incentives to a British person to move to some hot and possibly uncomfortable location than one of their own, already well-paid nationals. Big companies tend to know what the going salary and benefit rates ought to be, but smaller, less sophisticated employers often do not.

Here again, it is a matter of arming yourself with the facts on current practice. As a broad rule of thumb, the more difficult the location - and political, security, cultural and climatic factors all come into it - the higher the incentives ought to be. More detailed guidance on the questions to ask about benefits is given in my own book *Working*

Abroad, published by Kogan Page.

One result of the overseas job market's becoming more of a buyer's one, though, is that benefits have been cut back generally, even by British employers. A significant reason for this is the increasing participation by local nationals in the conduct of foreign firms.

They see expatriates getting big fringe benefits and they wonder why they can't have them too", says Alison Hughes, manager of information services at Employment Conditions Abroad. "Big differentials in pay and conditions for similar jobs can lead to discontent".

Even at a reduced scale of benefits, the cost of keeping expatriates in place is causing firms to reduce their numbers, especially now that high-speed telecommunications means that many routine jobs can easily be done in the UK and the results transmitted into the field. The other factor that is bringing about a reduction in jobs, particularly in the Gulf, is that physically a great many infra-structural tasks have now been completed. All the airports, hotels, housing and barracks that are needed, and by which reduced oil revenues still yield the money, have been built.

Shorter contracts

On the positive side, there are some signs of a demand for the kind of jobs that emerge as economies reach maturity: technical instructors and salesmen, for instance, financial services executives, department store managers, even advertising and PR people. Many of these advertisements are placed by local companies, and in developing countries the warnings about not signing your contract until you are reasonably sure that all the promises that have been made can be met apply doubly.

This is sometimes hard to check, but if a job is recruited in the UK on behalf of a foreign employer who is not based here, it is a condition of the Employment Agencies Act of 1976 that his bona fides have been checked by the UK agent.

Overseas contracts are usually for two years - somewhat shorter than used to be the case, but long enough to justify looking what might seem like a gift horse in the mouth before you start on a long ride in unfamiliar territory.

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We invite applications from candidates aged 21-25, who will either be economics or business graduates or graduates with relevant business analysis background. Post graduation experience will be preferably of 1/2 years' duration with a large corporation or financial institution. A second European language and an interest in computers will be added advantages. The selected candidate, who will work as part of a small closely knit team, will provide a specialist support service in three main areas: Administrative and economics research support to the Group's European Advisory Council; wide ranging business support to the Chairman of the European Headquarters, and special projects - many of which have a marketing bias. Essential qualities are those required at the "sharp end" - presentation and communication skills plus those analysis skills of numeracy and eye-for-detail as is the ability to work in an unstructured environment. Initial salary negotiable to £12,000, non-contributory pension, free health insurance and life cover. Applications in strict confidence under reference YE 060/TT to the Managing Director.

35 NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON EC2M 1NH. TELEPHONE 01-588 3588 or 01-588 3576. TELEX: 887374. FAX: 01-638 9216.

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GROUP TRAINING MANAGER

(DESIGNATE)

The activities of the Baker Perkins International group of engineering companies include the design, manufacture and marketing of capital plant and machinery for the food, printing, chemical and packaging industries.

The present Group Training Manager retires in 1986, and the company wishes to appoint a Training Manager, initially to assist and eventually to succeed him.

The Group Training Manager is responsible for advising group companies on the development and implementation of training policies and programmes relating to management, professional, technical, supervisory and craft employees, both initial and continuing, and for the administration of programmes for employees of both UK and overseas customers. There is liaison with university and polytechnic departments relevant to the company's

activities and to its customers' processes. The retiree is likely to be a graduate and preferably a chartered engineer with at least 10 years' industrial and training experience.

A high level of communication and interpersonal skills will be required to enable the person appointed to deal with all levels within the group, and to represent the company outside. In return for these qualifications, a competitive salary and benefits package, including relocation expenses, will be negotiated in line with ability and experience.

Please write including a cv, or telephone for an application form to R W Easton, Manager, Group Personnel Services, Baker Perkins Holdings plc, Westfield Road, Peterborough PE3 6TA. Telephone: 0733 281203.

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Please reply in confidence, giving concise career, salary and personal details to: Sector (Holdings) Limited, The Gateway, Usk, Gwent NP23 1BT United Kingdom.

SECTOR

Corporate Planning
Associates

The Saudi Yanbu Petrochemical Company (YANPET)

These two new appointments offer unusual and challenging opportunities to participate in the strategic development of YANPET, a SABIC/MOBIL joint venture which is establishing a large-scale petrochemicals complex at Yanbu Industrial City, with the potential to be a major force in world petrochemicals.

Appointment One:

the major thrust will be macro and project based economics and special business studies, researching competitive positions, policy matters, and co-ordination of document preparation for directors' and executive meetings.

Appointment Two:

will appeal to financially orientated candidates with computer abilities. The emphasis will be preparation of long and short term business plans, cost analysis, profit optimization studies and building and using simulation models in APL and FCS/EPF.

Candidates will be working with a compact, highly professional team and should be graduates, ideally in a technically relevant discipline with an MBA or other postgraduate degree. A proven background and experience in the chemical or petrochemical industry are essential for these appointments.

Attractive tax-free salary - and fringe benefits include free furnished accommodation, insurance, generous UK leave with paid air fares, medical cover, shipping allowances and contract completion bonus. Annually renewable contracts.

Please write in confidence with full personal and career details, and specifying availability, to:

AS

Mr J C Haycock
Recruitment Manager
A.T.S. Recruitment Company
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SALES EXECUTIVE
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THE COMPANY
Thor Chemicals is a multinational manufacturer of specialty chemicals for the paint, adhesive and textile industries.

THE POSITION

We are looking for a Sales Executive to contribute to our expansion in the Middle East, Africa and the Indian Sub-Continent. The person selected will be expected to acquire new business as well as service present customers. The product has a high technical content and a first class technical service is available to support the sales effort.

THE CANDIDATE

The ideal person will have previous experience of selling specialty chemicals and will be aged between 30 and 40. Some export experience would be useful but, more important, is the ability to work successfully under minimum supervision.

REMUNERATION

A salary around £15,000/year will be paid together with an annual bonus and choice of car. The company operates a contributory pension scheme.

LOCATION

The position is based in the South East. Relocation expenses will be paid where necessary.

Applicants should write with full CV to: Thor Chemical International Limited, York House, 58 Grosvenor Road, Tunbridge Wells, Kent, TN1 2AS.

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